

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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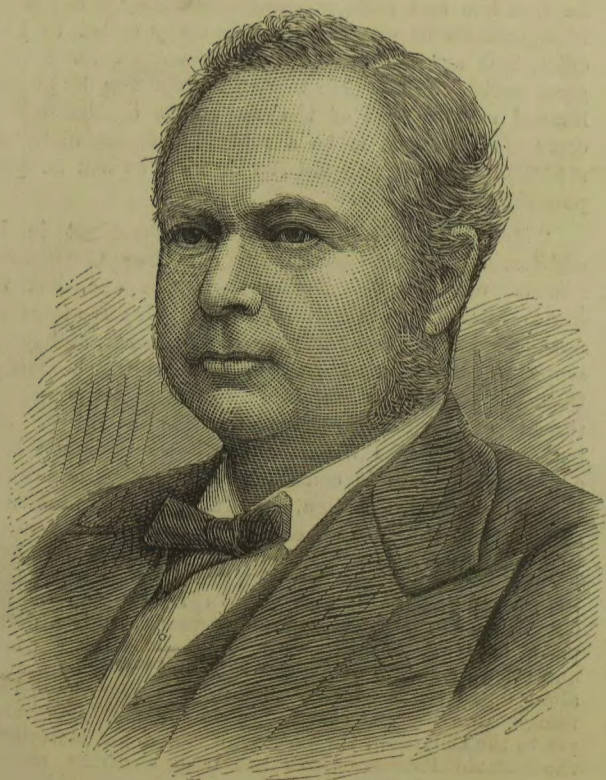
No. 2211.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

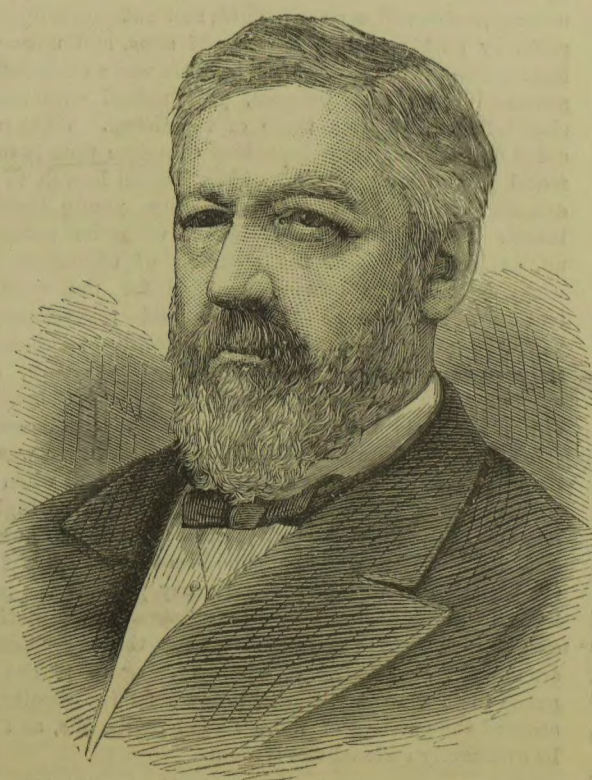
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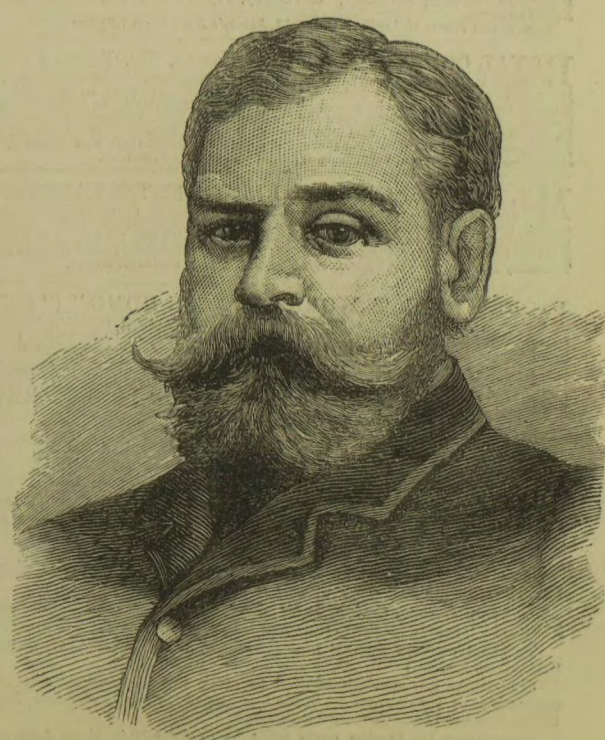
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR.—SEE PAGE 335.



MR. W. WINDOM, U. S. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



MR. JAMES G. BLAINE, U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE.



MR. ROBERT LINCOLN, U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

## BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at 2, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., Mrs. Cecil Foljambe, of a daughter.

On the 24th ult., at 37, Eaton-place, the Lady Beatrice Lister-Kaye, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 20th ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Kenneth Howard, Esq., Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard and Lady Louisa Howard, to Lady Emily Alfreda Julia Bury, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Charleville.

## DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Walton, Warrington, Mr. Joseph Maxfield, aged 58 years.

On the 22nd ult., at Wyaston Grove, near Ashbourn, Harriet, widow of the Rev. William Alderson, Rector of Aston, Yorkshire, in the 94th year of her age.

On the 16th ult., at Valparaiso, Fanny Laura Mackay, wife of James Henry Cumming, and daughter of the late Francis C. Brown, of that city, aged 24 years. (By telegraph.)

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 8.

## SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. E. Kempe; 7 p.m., Rev. A. S. Altham. Morning Lessons: II. Chron. xxxvi.; Eph. iii. Evening Lessons: Neh. i. and ii. 1-9, or viii.; Luke v. 17. Temple Church reopened. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.

## MONDAY, OCT. 3.

National Social Science Association Congress at Dublin (six days), 12 a.m. (inaugural address by Lord O'Hagan, the president, 8 p.m.). Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. T. Walmisley on Iron Roofs). Hospital Medical Schools open: Mid- dlesex (Dr. Douglas Powell), 3 p.m.; St. George's (Mr. Warrington Haward), 4 p.m.; King's College (Sir John Lubbock), 4 p.m.; University College (Professor G. V. Poore), 4 p.m.; St. Mary's (Mr. G. P. Field), 3.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Social Science Congress, Dublin (address by the Right Hon. John T. Bell, 10 a.m.). Church Congress, Newcastle-on-Tyne, opening meeting, inaugural address of the president, the Bishop of Durham, 2 p.m. Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Races: Kelso, Nottingham.

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Social Science Congress at Dublin, 10 a.m. (address by Sir P. J. Keenan) 10 a.m.; the Lord Mayor's Conversazione, 9 a.m. Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (address by Dr. C. Symes). Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Conway on Modern Ideas and Methods of Reform).

## THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

Social Science Congress, Dublin, (address by Dr. C. Cameron, 10 a.m.). Abergavenny Horse Show. Kempton Park Races. Toxophilite Society.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Full Moon, 1.59 p.m. Social Science Congress, Dublin (address by Mr. Goldwin Smith, 10 a.m.). The Dublin Society's Conversazione, 8 p.m. Church Congress, Newcastle; final meeting and evening conversazione. Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association, Annual Exhibition.

## SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

Social Science Congress, Dublin (address by Viscount Powerscourt, 10 a.m.); general meeting, 11.30 a.m.; concluding meeting, 1 p.m. Blackheath Harriers, Stamford Bridge. Thames Valley Sailing Club.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEY OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.	
Sept. 18	29.636	60.9	52.7	76	5	72.0	54.0	NE. SE. WNW.	118	0.010
19	29.632	59.3	50.9	75	7	66.4	54.3	SW. WSW.	147	0.005
20	29.725	59.0	54.3	85	8	68.9	49.5	WSW. SSE. E.	213	0.435
21	29.436	57.5	53.7	88	9	64.4	53.5	E. S. SW.	203	0.005
22	29.609	53.6	48.2	83	10	61.0	48.2	SW. WNW.	187	0.250
23	29.985	56.4	52.8	89	10	60.3	53.0	NNW. ENE.	171	0.000
24	30.133	58.4	54.6	88	9	66.1	54.9	ENE. S. SSE.	159	0.580

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.571	29.593	29.522	29.423	29.531	29.923	30.101
Temperature of Air	62.4	63.4	63.4	59.0	54.0	57.2	61.6
Temperature of Evaporation	59.9	59.9	59.9	58.0	51.6	55.1	59.8
Direction of Wind	NE.	W.	SSE.	S.	W.	NNE.	SE.

## SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'** FRESH PROGRAMME. Introduced for the first time on the occasion of the inauguration of their Seventeenth Year at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Monday, Sept. 20, will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT. See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.

Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

**ROYAL COURT THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. Edward Clare. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, punctually, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Henry Kemble, Mr. Dion G. Bonicault, Miss L. Meredith, and Miss Helene Stoppel. At 8.45, a new Drama, entitled HONOUR, in which Mr. John Clayton (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal), Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank Cooper, and Mr. Henry Neville; Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Mensor, and Miss Louise Moodie (by permission of Messrs. Hare and Kendal), will appear.—Box Office open daily, from Eleven to Five. No Free List.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,** under the management of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, will RE-OPEN for the AUTUMN SEASON on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Laugham-place, with CHERRY-TREE FARM. YE FANCIE FAIRE, 1881, and ALL AT SEA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls 3s. and 5s.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. Is.

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Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, in English money; by cheque crossed the Union Bank of London; or by Post-Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to George C. Leighton, of 198, Strand, London.

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

No "Echoes from a Distance" have reached us this week.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

The occasions are rare when events speak to universal man with an emphasis that compels undivided attention—still more rare when they appeal altogether to the higher instincts of humanity. No one can question that the pathetic death and solemn funeral of President Garfield is such an occasion. It constitutes a conspicuous historical landmark, the value of which is to be sought rather in a hopeful future than in the immediate present. The touching scene at Cleveland on Monday, when all that was mortal of the illustrious President was consigned to the silent tomb, was something more than the imposing pageant of a day, to be forgotten on the morrow as the tide of events rushes on. The whole world has been the gainer by what at first appeared a shocking tragedy. So spontaneous and widespread an outburst of genuine sorrow, devoid of all selfishness, and born of noble impulses, has rarely been known. It has pervaded to an intense degree the great people who had placed the martyred statesman at their head; it has called forth the ready sympathies of a kindred race; it has awakened an echo throughout the civilised world. The reality of this wave of world-wide emotion is the essence of its power—for amongst nations as well as individuals feeling is needed to quicken the sense of duty. Before the grave of this great and heroic man, his fellow-men have by common consent paid their homage to virtues which, actively realised in their relations to each other, would transform society. This is a very wholesome atmosphere to breathe even for a time. Far off as, unhappily, we are from the millennial period, it is good to get even a passing vision of a possible era when the affections and aspirations, as well as the interests, of the great human family will become interlaced, in harmony with the yearnings of the purified spirit that is gone. The brotherhood of man does not appear so purely ideal a conception as it did a week ago.

It is quite remarkable how all the associations linked with the name and career of James A. Garfield are of that elevating and refining nature which leave a good and abiding impression. In many respects he is a new type of hero—such as the world is not too prone to worship. No doubt the chief magistrate of a Republic of fifty millions of freemen will always be an object of homage to his own people and of interest to mankind in general; and the tragic incidents of his last days, and the wide publicity that has been given to them, have made the late President "the cynosure of neighbouring eyes." But his preceding experience as well as his untimely fate—his life as a citizen as well as his short career as a ruler—have given peculiar brightness to the atmosphere of admiration and reverence that encircle his name. Mr. Garfield was not a brilliant meteor that dazzles the world, nor a man of large capacity born to be a ruler of men. Nursed in poverty, with a large dependent family as well as himself to provide for, he carved his way through the world not by the help of the sword or resistless genius, but by an unconquerable will, a clear insight, and untiring diligence, aided by purity of life, loftiness of aims, and unswerving religious principles. With him life was a stern reality governed by a noble purpose, yet pursued with manly cheerfulness without a tinge of fanaticism. What man could desire a more discriminating eulogium than is to be found in the loving tribute of Mr. Russell Lowell to his deceased chief. When, as a stripling, young Garfield betook himself to manual labour, when he gathered up, as best he could, the elements of education, and when, later on, he became qualified for the work of teaching, he was as thorough and self-reliant as when, in maturer life, he studied deeply and successfully applied the science of military tactics, and entered upon that legislative career which brought him prominently into the political arena. Advancement came; but not through self-seeking. His heart was in his work; his aspirations outside himself. And when the suffrages of his countrymen exalted him to the highest position in the Commonwealth, the same conscientiousness and loftiness of purpose impelled him to turn away from the traditional and comparatively easy path of the party leader, with its devious by-ways and personal temptations, and to gird up his strong will to fulfil the obligations of an upright President. It was in trying to realise this grand ideal that Mr. Garfield provoked the enmity and aroused the passions of more sordid politicians, and that he eventually suffered martyrdom.

Here, as well as in the pathetic incidents of his lingering and terrible illness, we find the secret of the profound

affection and reverence with which the lamented President inspired his countrymen. *Strangulatus pro Republica*—almost, if not quite, the last words he penned, after the bullet of the assassin had sealed his fate—the phrase has a volume of meaning, which has found a heartfelt interpretation in the moving scenes during the funeral progress from Long Branch, in the Rotunda at Washington, in the subsequent long journey of six hundred miles, in the imposing obsequies at Cleveland, and in the unprecedented manifestations of unaffected grief in every city, town, and hamlet of the American Union. A strong sacred feeling springing from such a source is diffusive. In every possible way, and with every mark of real sincerity, Englishmen have mingled their regrets with those of their kith and kin across the Ocean. Natural as has been this outburst of sympathy, we have seen how keenly it has been appreciated by a bereaved nation; with what touching gratitude the whole population of the Republic has responded to the tender messages of our beloved Sovereign to the heroic wife (who has also enshrined herself in all hearts on both sides the Atlantic); and how keenly they have appreciated the compliment of a Court mourning, and the feminine instinct and thoughtfulness that provided the beautiful floral tribute which became the most valued and conspicuous ornament of the funeral bier—"showing," as Mr. Lowell remarked in his Exeter Hall speech, "how true a woman's heart may beat under the Royal purple." And this electric sympathy for a common loss has, for the time being, taken Englishmen out of the beaten track of everyday routine. It has been a noble impulse—admiration for "the simple manliness of a sincere life and a death heroic in patient fortitude"—that has evoked the countless demonstrations of hearty condolence throughout this country, before and after the funeral, which can hardly be more strikingly illustrated than by the action of the London stockbrokers—not suspected of undue sentimentalism—in shutting up Capel-court during the obsequies at Cleveland. This proof of fraternal regard will never, says Mr. Secretary Blaine, be forgotten by the American people; and we can believe the assurance.

The simple yet sublime scene of Monday at Cleveland, only a more public expression of the deep feelings that stirred our Republican brothers—for we are bidden no more to call them "cousins"—together with all its gloomy antecedents, cannot fail to have made a deep impression upon General Arthur, who, by the strange turn of events, has suddenly been called upon to succeed to the Presidential chair, and who appears to be overwhelmed by the onerous responsibility that has been cast upon him, as well as by the generous confidence shown by all sections of his countrymen in an untried politician of doubtful antecedents. It is a relief to find natural misgivings dissipated by such emphatic testimony as was borne by the American Minister in England to the integrity, high qualities, and intentions of the new President—testimony which gives a deeper meaning to General Arthur's brief but becoming inaugural address on taking anew the oath of office in the Capitol at Washington. "All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor," he said, "which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honourable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavour to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience." This is as definite a pledge for the future as could, under the circumstances, be expected. President Arthur, if we rightly interpret popular feeling in America, will have to accept his predecessor's policy as well as his authority. In that free and self-governing community it is not the idiosyncracies of one man, accidentally called to high office, that are likely to exert a paramount authority at a great national crisis. He may win distinction by placing himself at the head of the movement against official corruption; but, if it be a reality, consecrated by the mournful events of the past few months, he will be quite powerless to resist it.

"Men may die," said the new President in his address, "but the fabric of our free Constitution remains unshaken." Not only is this true, but the life and death of his revered predecessor have imparted new strength to it by giving a new, purer, and loftier scope to the national life, throughout which General Garfield himself is rejoiced to trace "the golden thread of human progress towards a higher and better estate." The words of the deceased patriot have a new significance in consequence of his life and death. Like all truly great men, he had faith in humanity, and we can hardly better conclude this imperfect tribute to his exalted character than in his own prophetic language, so much in unison with the reflections suggested by the occasion. "The world's history," said Mr. Garfield, when in the vigour of his powers, "is a divine poem, of which the history of every nation is a canto, and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian, the philosopher, and the historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and halcyon days to come."

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

It seems to me but a few years ago since Mr. W. S. Gilbert was ridiculing in his happiest vein of satire the "Adelphi guests," the "Adelphi moon," and all the inconsistencies and absurdities of modern stage decoration. A series of satirical papers in the comic journal *Punch* had much to do with the improvement and the taste, the care, and sometimes the splendour, that are nowadays a constant theme for admiration. Will anyone who ever saw them readily forget those dreadful guests at the Adelphi, or the ludicrous eccentricity of "Charles' friend"? Poor fellows, they could not help it; they were merely hired supernumeraries, who had no experience of the manners and customs of society; they were forced, if men, into ill-fitting evening clothes; they were adorned with Berlin gloves, like the greengrocer waiter; and, if of the other sex, they were presented with a pink tarlatan gown, that looked as if it had been suddenly extracted, tumbled and limp, from the costumier's rag bag. The very term, "Adelphi guests" was considered so happy that it was adopted as a term of reproach; and yet these false effects of manner occurred most prominently at a theatre that was managed by Mr. Benjamin Webster, one of the most finished artists of our time, and who was familiar with all that had been done for half a century and more in the way of revival and realism on the French and English stages. The reform came at last: practice has made perfect, and the only danger now is that we shall err too much on the side of extravagance and luxury. In all my experience I have never seen a ball scene rendered with such taste and harmony as in the new play called "Honour" at the Court. This is no ostentatious display of smart dresses, no advertisement for the costumier; but ladies and gentlemen walk upon the stage, talk, move, chat, and dance without any apparent effort, and just as they would do in real life. This is exactly what the scene requires. Anything overdone would distract the attention of the audience from the main interest, and destroy the current conversation. In this respect Mr. Bancroft's famous club scene in the Haymarket revival of "Money" failed completely. It was noisy and ineffective. But here in the ball scene the guests furnish an attractive background; they are present, but never obtrusive.

As for the play itself, it is a somewhat sombre domestic tragedy, that follows pretty closely the main lines of "L'Honneur de la Maison," an old French melodrama that has been unearthed by a Mr. Maurice H. Barrymore. I have read the French play attentively, and knew it long before "Honour" was born, and, though no doubt the endings of some of the acts have been changed, the stream at its conclusion has been diverted into new channels, and a practiced playwright has been at work on much of the dialogue. I really can detect no material alteration in the original foundation. It is a Bowdlerised version of "L'Honneur de la Maison;" but the hand of Bowdler has been clumsily used, and the main drift of the play is, as it turned out to be in "Reclaimed" at the Haymarket, that a son is unwittingly made to insult the father, of whose existence he is ignorant, and a duel to the death is only averted by a miracle. No doubt "Honour" is a more elaborate and powerful play than "Reclaimed;" it has a more striking and absorbing interest; but it suffers chiefly from a lack of love interest, considered indispensable by English audiences. Sons love their mothers, and mothers their sons, in England quite as well and sincerely as they do in France; but we have never yet gone with France in agreeing that the love in a play can be centred wholly in "ma mère." How many good plays have been coldly received in consequence! "Duty," at the Prince of Wales Theatre, was a case in point. English audiences like the sorrows of the past to be united to the joys and hopes of the present. They love to see the unravelling of some complicated skein, in which love will be ultimately rewarded; but they turn the cold shoulder on the dead and buried romances of middle-aged people when they merely affect mother and child, father and son. It may not be so in this case; for the play deserves to be seen for many reasons, on account of the excellence of much of the acting and the harmonious flow of many of the accessories of the art. Music, acting, dress, and decoration are all happily blended; and though it may not be absolutely necessary to our comfort to be tormented by the stalls by a young lady in blue coat, brass buttons, a stand-up collar, with an elaborately coiffed head, and a canary-coloured waistcoat, still it is a sincere pleasure to sit out a play, however painful, that is so well cared for as this has been by Mr. Clayton, who is the director of the entertainment.

The first honours are, no doubt, carried off by Mr. Clayton himself, an actor who is invaluable when powerful interest is concerned. He feels deeply, and has a happy art of impressing an audience. Here he appears as a saddened man, who has discovered and lived upon a secret that destroyed the pleasure of his life, and it is only by accident that he is enabled to confide the truth to the wife he sincerely loves, but by whom he has been cruelly wronged. At first he is the victim of an inevitable destiny, haunted with an everlasting misery; but at last, when silence is no longer imposed on him, he becomes the instrument of a tremendous fate. Mr. Clayton's acting in the scene with his wife was singularly fine, and both he and Mr. Henry Neville woke up the play in the last act to real excitement. In fact, at one moment I thought there was a chance for a modern replica of that spirit of vengeance that Fichter gave us so finely in the last scene of *Ruy Blas*, as fine a bit of well-timed melodramatic acting as anyone would desire to see. It is seldom that we see such good actors as Mr. Clayton, Mr. Henry Neville, and Mr. Arthur Cecil together, and each in their particular line of drama. Both in pathos and comedy they one and all succeeded. Miss Louise Moodie was intrusted with a trying task, to interest the audience in what the Greeks would have called *athrenody*. There is no break in her sorrow; no mercy to allay the bitterness of her cup. It seemed to me that she started off at too high a pitch, and was unable to sustain it. Her dolorous key wearied when it should have impressed, and in one tremendously long scene of prostration I noticed no attempt to break up the various divisions of it into changes in order to relieve the audience as well as the actress. But, after all, it was a tremendous task, and few artists would have succeeded so well as Miss Moodie did in the teeth of so much difficulty. There is, in truth, but little lightness in the new play, but Miss Carlotta Addison burst upon the stage every now and then like a sunbeam of relief with her pretty and coquettish, comedy and the scene of bashful love between Miss Measor and Mr. Frank Cooper was all too short. Mr. Arthur Dacre has become one of the accepted heroes of romance and young lovers of the stage, and on this occasion he was once more the impetuous, hot-headed challenger who provokes a duel that is destined to come to nothing. I have never heard more acceptable dramatic and assistant music than that composed and arranged by Herr Armbrüster. I here detect what is now called "a new departure," and we certainly required some reform in the illustrative music of the stage.

The tendency of present taste is clearly in favour of strong dramatic food. Melodrama is once more in the ascendant;

bold, vigorous acting is far more appreciated than it used to be; and such a theatrical autumn as this has never been remembered by the most old-fashioned manager. Your jealous and crafty monopolist, greedy for the success of his own money-bags, and envious of the success of his neighbours, sees with astonishment that the doctrine of "more the merrier" is heartily appreciated by the public, and that plenty of audiences are forthcoming in London to patronise good plays. For instance, the success of "Youth," at Drury Lane, and the strong interest shown in the "Lights o' London," at the Princess's, have not interfered in the least with the comfort of the old Adelphi playgoers, who, I am assured, go again and again to see Mr. Charles Reade's hearty, manly, English drama, founded on his famous novel, "It is Never Too Late to Mend." I have seen some wonderful "pits" of late, some veritable seas of faces, but none so stirred as a recent Adelphi audience moved to tears and indignation at the distress and sorrow, the ups and downs, the wanderings and adventures of the luckless George Fielding and the convict Tom Robinson. Mr. Charles Warner has made the last character essentially his own, and he plays the lighter scenes with an impulse and vivacity with which the audience thoroughly sympathises. He is alternately gay and powerful, comic and tragic, by turns; and by force of sheer animal spirits the old play is made to go as it has never gone before. I know it is the fashion with revivals to make ugly contrasts and bitterly to regret the past; but, for all that, I cannot conceive the great curse of the old Jew to have been ever delivered with greater solemnity or religious fervour than by Mr. Fernandez; no one would desire better representatives of Haves, the governor, and Mr. Eden, the clergyman, than Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. Rosier; Mr. E. H. Brooke exactly hits the spirit in which George Fielding should be played; Mr. Calhaem's Jacky is a performance "sui generis" that has never been strained or spoiled by time and repetition; Miss Clara Jecks, as the wretched boy Joseph, gives a piteous picture, charged with the strongest and most natural feeling; and the Susan Merton in the hands of Miss Gerard becomes a true woman, whose voice, and nature, and manner strike the very note that is required to keep this love story in tune. The wooing of the sulky George by the true-hearted Susan is as pretty and natural a scene as anyone would desire to see. May we not hope for another drama from the pen of a writer so uniformly just and so consistently eloquent?

We are now approaching a rush of new plays and novelties. Mr. G. R. Sims, not anxious to rest upon his laurels, is to give us a new comedy, called "The Half-Way House," at the Vaudeville next Saturday, with Mr. Thomas Thorne in the cast; but alas! no Mr. David James, whose art, I should have thought, would have been very congenial to Mr. Sims's particular vein of humour. The musical world is already humming airs from "La Mascotte," already produced with great success at Brighton, and to be exhibited at the little Royalty next Monday. The following Thursday is to be dedicated to the opening of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's "Savoy;" Princess Toto, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay, is underlined at the Opéra Comique; and the doors of the new Panton-street Theatre are soon to be thrown open.

There was a rumour, originally well founded, that Mr. John Hollingshead, struck with the strange and fantastic humour of Mr. Chirgwin, who at the music-halls calls himself "The White-eyed Kaffir," has persuaded him to take up Mr. Edward Terry's well-known character in the burlesque of "The Forty Thieves," at the Gaiety. But, on reflection, Mr. Chirgwin is persuaded that he is not comedian for the purposes of burlesque, and that his art is not for the dramatic stage. So Mr. Squire will play the part during Mr. Terry's absence in the provinces. Talking of negro humourists reminds me that, as a mark of respect for the late President Garfield, the Moore and Burgess Minstrels closed their little hall at St. James's last Monday afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, under the management of Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, will reopen for the autumn season next Monday evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place.

The "Roscius Dramatic Club" will begin their fourth season at the Ladbrooke Hall, Notting-hill, on Tuesday, Oct. 18. Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart., has accepted the position of President, in place of the late Lord William Pitt Lennox.

A party of girls and women employed as dancers, chorus singers, and dressers, in the various London theatres, were entertained at tea yesterday week by Mr. W. Forbes, of Grafton-road Chapel, Holloway, in the Exeter (Lower) Hall. The chief feature in the proceedings was a service of sacred song, by three ladies interested in the movement. After a brief address by Mr. Forbes, the Rev. Dr. M'Ewan described a recent journey made by him through the Holy Land. He invited them to a meeting on a day in October, at his church, in Kennington, promising to provide them with a good tea.

## MUSIC.

## COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Last week's classical night was of special interest, the portion of the programme coming under that denomination (the first part), having been, in itself, an entertainment of sterling value, more than equivalent to the cost of admission. Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio" (the fourth Prelude which he composed for his opera); his grand symphony in C minor, and his pianoforte concerto in E flat—works that are gigantic in conception and structure—would alone have furnished a sufficient evening's entertainment; but there were other matters of sterling value besides these: the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and the overture to Weber's romantic opera "Oberon" (his final work, composed in his dying years), formed portions of the classical programme, which also comprised a pleasing "Intermezzo" from M. Duvivier's opera, "Deborah," and a well-known old aria by Giordani Englished as "Canst thou believe," and the scenad "Deh! vieni," from Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." The orchestral pieces were effectively rendered by the fine bands, directed by Mr. A. G. Crowe—Mr. R. Rickard gave a careful and earnest interpretation of Beethoven's concerto; Mr. Carrodus was deservedly applauded to the echo for his fine performance of the two last movements of that by Mendelssohn, Madame Patey was encored in the song by Giordani, and Madame Blanche Barton was well received in her delivery of Mozart's aria.

## ITALIAN OPERA AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

As we have previously stated, Mr. Samuel Hayes's autumn season of operatic performances at this establishment (during the temporary absence of Mr. Henry Irving on his provincial tour) begins this (Saturday) evening. The full prospectus, issued since our anticipatory paragraph enables us to give a more complete list of the engagements already made; this comprising the names of Mdle. Marimon, Madame Rose Hersee (who has recently returned from successful engagements in Australia); Mdles. Isidor, Barri, Duval, Pretelli, Riego, Sonnieri, Leo, Ameris, Le Brun, and Verdini;

Mesdames M. Cummings, Colombo, and Dalton; Signor Frapoli, Vizzani, Tesseman, Bolli, Grazzi, Antonucci; D'Antoni, Ponsard, Padilla (the last three first appearances), Gonnet, Monari-Rocca, and Zoboli; Mr. Walter Bolton, and Mr. Pyatt. As already said, Signor Li Calsi is the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus the leading violinist. With the advantages of extended accommodation for the public, including greater facility of ingress and egress, the use of all the scenic effects of Mr. Irving's theatre, and moderate prices of admission, Mr. Hayes's scheme appears likely to prove successful. "Dinorah" (with Mdle. Marimon in the title-character) is to be given on the opening night; "Rigoletto," with Madame Rose Hersee as Gilda, is announced for Monday, and other popular operas for the following days of next week.

## THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will begin its fiftieth season on Friday, Nov. 11, at St. James's Hall, with Handel's "Judas Maccabeus." Sir Michael Costa still holding the position of conductor, which he has with so much honour to himself and the society occupied for thirty-four years. The society is now entering upon its jubilee year, and it may therefore be well to refer to the fact that this great institution restored and established the practice of giving complete oratorios, instead of selections made up of fragments detached from the several works to which they belonged; having revived Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," "Samson," "Solomon," "Joshua," "Saul," "Jephthah," "Deborah," "Athaliah," and "Belshazzar." It gave the first performances in London of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "Elijah," and "Christus;" Costa's "Eli" and "Naaman;" Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia;" Neukomm's "David;" Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist;" Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch;" Elvey's "Resurrection and Ascension;" Griesbach's "Daniel," and Psalms by Spohr and Dr. Crotch; and the only performance in London of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion Music" in its entirety. It has given specimens of our English Cathedral Music, as well as of the finest Latin Church Music, and has brought forward Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," in an English form, as an Oratorio. It has, by its numerous performances, familiarised the public with the great works of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Rossini, Cherubini, Dr. Crotch, and many others; and has also had the sole direction of the musical arrangements of the nine Handel Festivals given at the Crystal Palace, besides being intrusted with the control of the musical ceremonies in connection with all our great International Exhibitions. The following works are to be produced during the season:—Handel's "Solomon" and "Messiah;" Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist;" Gounod's "Messe Solennelle;" Beethoven's "Mount of Olives;" Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch;" Haydn's "Creation;" Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "42nd Psalm;" Costa's "Eli;" and a new "Te Deum," by Mr. W. G. Cousins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society. The vocalists engaged are Mesdames Marie Roze, Anna Williams, Robertson, Annie Marriott, Mary Davies, Avigliana, and Jessie Jones—soprano. Mesdames Patey, Enriquez, and M. Hancock—contraltos. Messrs. Vernon Rigby, Edward Lloyd, Joseph Maas, Henry Guy, and G. T. Carter—tenors. Messrs. Santley, Lewis Thomas, Bridson, F. King, Bourgon, Chaplin Henry—basses. The committee are using every exertion to make the approaching Fiftieth Season among the most memorable ever given by the society. The band, as heretofore, will comprise many of the most eminent instrumentalists, and Mr. Willing continues at his post as organist.

Mr. Sullivan's and Mr. Gilbert's "Patience" will be transferred from the Opéra Comique to the new Savoy Theatre, which is to open next Thursday evening, under Mr. D'Oyly Carte's management, this gentleman being succeeded in the direction of the Opéra Comique Theatre by Messrs. J. Hollingshead and R. Barker, who will produce on Oct. 15 a three-act opera, "Princess Toto," written by Mr. Gilbert and composed by Mr. F. Clay. Among the artists already engaged are Messrs. Richard Temple, Alfred Bishop (heretofore associated with the German Reed's Entertainment), G. Temple, R. Brough, Loredan, Miss Annette Albu, Miss Emily Cross, &c.

Professor Macfarren gave last Saturday the usual opening address to the students of the Royal Academy of Music. After enlarging on the advantages and privileges attaching to the institution, he deprecated some new-fangled notions of musical art, and urged the necessity of a reverent study of the old masters as the best means of estimating the productions of the present time.

A "conservatoire of music" has been established at the Alexandra Hall, Blackheath, for tuition in all the various branches of the art. The list of professors contains the names of many eminent teachers and performers.

A letter by Mr. George Grove, just published, furnishes good reason for believing that there is still in existence (in manuscript) another grand symphony by Franz Schubert, making, with those already known, the tenth work of the kind. Most of these have been produced at Crystal Palace concerts, through the zealous search of Mr. Grove, and it is to be hoped that the missing symphony may soon be recovered and brought to a public hearing.

An opera—as yet unheard—"Il Duca d'Alba," by Donizetti, is said to have been recently discovered. According to Signor Filippi (musical critic of the *Perserveranza*), "the score of the 'Duca d'Alba' exists; we have seen it with our own eyes, shut up in a tin box, and every act has still its seal intact. The score has remained for thirty years closed in a tin box, with seals, which have been broken and opened in the presence of a notary and of the contracting parties. There have been found all the acts completely instrumented, and all by the hand of Donizetti, whose character is easy to recognise. The paper is yellowish, and bears all the traces of thirty years' imprisonment. We believe that only in the fourth act the music and instrumentation of some recitatives are wanting; but the essential part is there complete, as it was in Meyerbeer's 'Africaine,' where also some trifling details were missing. The fact is that, from the short examination which we made, the 'Duca d'Alba' appears to us entirely composed by Donizetti, instrumented by him, and, what is most important, fit to be represented."

On Monday an exhibition of objects connected with the leather trade of this country was opened at the Agricultural Hall by the Lord Mayor. This is the second exhibition of the kind. There are 200 stalls held by exhibitors from London and the chief manufacturing centres in England and Scotland.

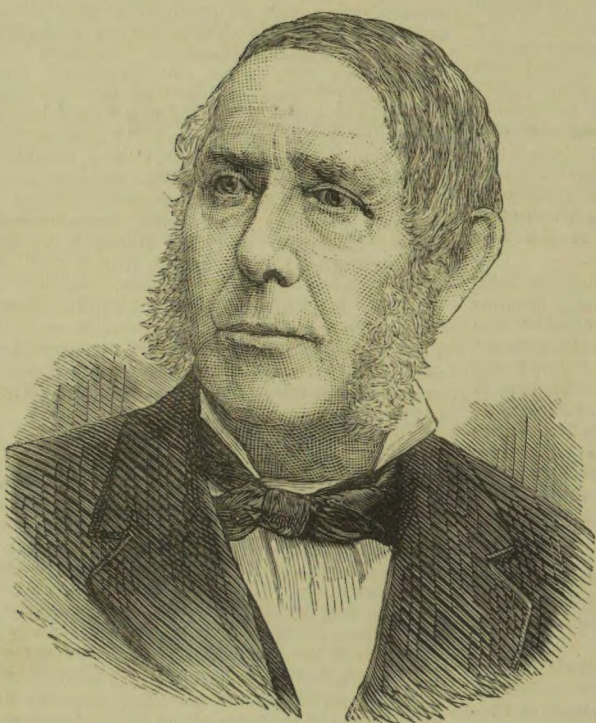
A conference of the National Thrift Society in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society was held on Monday in Birmingham Townhall. Mr. John Brinton, M.P., Kidderminster, who presided, advocated the formation of benefit and sick societies in connection with the manufacturing work-people were engaged. Papers were afterwards read on the subject of thrift.



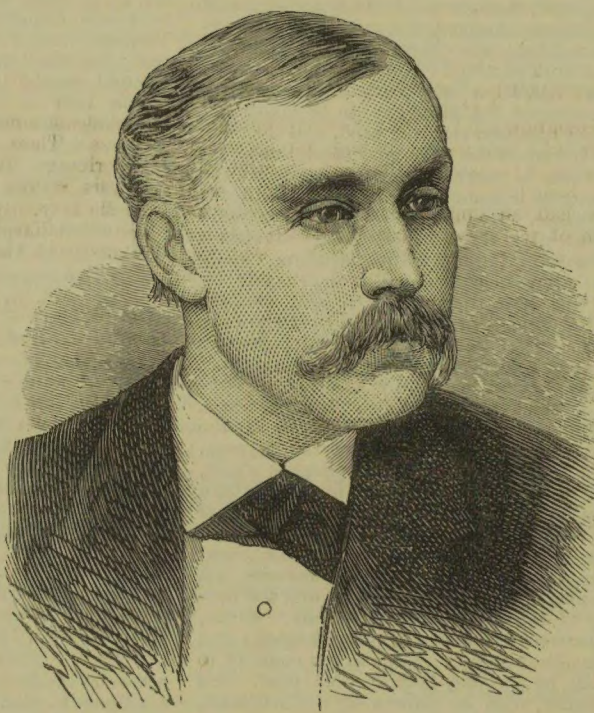
MR. W. MACVEAGH, U. S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.



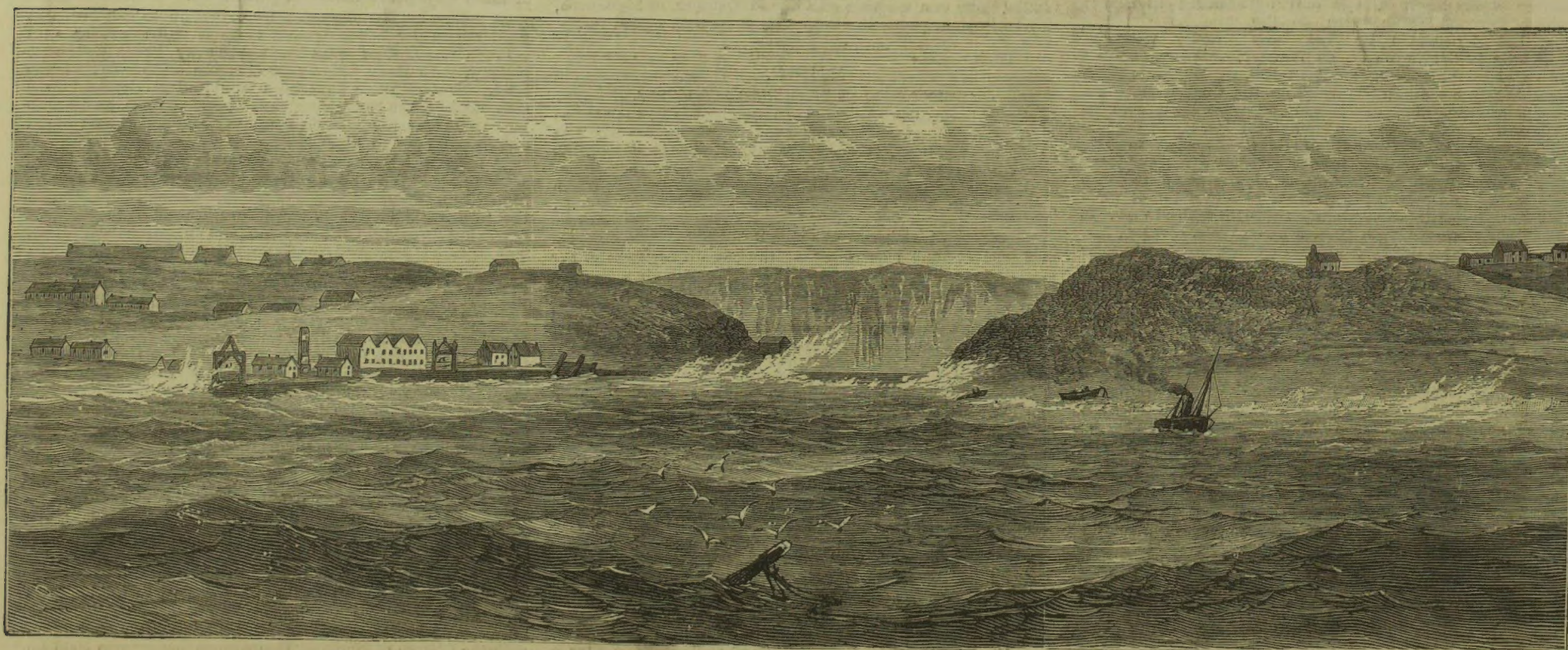
MR. W. M. HUNT, U. S. SECRETARY OF NAVY.



MR. S. J. KIRKWOOD, U. S. SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.



MR. T. L. JAMES, U. S. POSTMASTER-GENERAL.



EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA.



THE WIDOW OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.



THE MOTHER OF THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

## THE REGATTA AT VENICE.

The International Geographical Congress recently brought a numerous company of visitors, including foreigners of illustrious rank, as well as Italian Royalty, and scientific men of all nations, to the famous city of the Adriatic shore. Some of them may have had an opportunity of witnessing the ordinary celebration of picturesque local festivities, besides enjoying the treasures of art, the triumphs of architecture, and the romantic historical associations of Venice. The Regatta on the Grand Canal, of which an illustration is presented to our readers, is still kept up with much of its antiquated pomp, reminding us somewhat of the old river procession on Lord Mayor's Day in London. Gondolas, with their quaintly shaped figure-heads and other artistic features of form, are commonly black and funeral-looking in colour, resembling an aquatic hearse. But Venice has also gaily-painted barges, to be rowed by six or eight oarsmen, who on this

holiday occasion were dressed in antique costumes; and there was a great display of banners, tastefully designed with most significant emblems, suspended cross-wise at the tops of the masts. There was but one boat-race, and it is not worth describing. With respect to the skill and prowess of the rowers, it does not belong to the same class of performances as those yearly contests on the Thames with which we are here familiar, but it serves to furnish a certain amount of popular entertainment.

## EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA.

The seaport of East London, on the south coast of Africa, 700 miles east of Capetown, and 150 miles east of Port Elizabeth, is connected with King William's Town, and has railway communication as far as Queenstown, on the Kaffir frontier of the Cape Colony. It is situated at the mouth of the Buffalo river, but the anchorage is open and exposed, and the late

disastrous storm wrought sad havoc at this port. The construction of a breakwater has been commenced, which may be finished in from six to seven years, and it is expected that this breakwater will protect the town and the ships from the roll of the Southern Ocean. At the present time the landing of goods and passengers is very difficult and dangerous, and often quite impossible. Both passengers and merchandise are landed in large lighters, made out of old vessels cut down, and carrying a crew of about twelve Kaffirs; except on very calm days, when passengers are landed in a large life-boat. When a vessel arrives in the roadstead, she waits till the signal is hoisted that the boats can come out. The lighters are then brought out, either by the tug, or else towed out by means of a warp, which runs along the breakwater at the mouth of the river, and is made fast to a buoy. The lighters are towed out to the vessel and loaded, and if it be signalled safe to come in they are towed back to the buoy; everything is then battened down, and the crew work their



REGATTA AT VENICE DURING THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

way in by means of the warp, the tug remaining outside. If by some accident any of the crew are washed overboard, a life-buoy is thrown to him, and he is picked up either by the tug, if far enough out to sea, or else by one of the lighters on their return journey. If during the lading of the lighters the sea has got up so as to be dangerous to enter, the lighters remain out, made fast to one of the vessels, till the sea moderates. We are indebted to Lieutenant the Hon. F. C. P. Vereker for the sketch, which represents a tolerably calm day; but with a gale on, the place is generally quite invisible, from the surf. The mountains in the distance are well wooded.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Parliamentary vacation and the anomalous condition of affairs created by the simultaneous existence of two Chambers of Deputies—one whose legal powers have not yet come to an end, the other whose powers have not yet been legally verified—leaves free scope for all kinds of strange plans and theories, which will doubtless vanish, without leaving any trace behind, the moment that the meeting of Parliament permits the substitution of practical politics for individual speculations. Unfortunately, the state of affairs in Algeria and Tunis, which still continues to be thoroughly unsatisfactory, gives additional ground for agitation. Apart from newspaper polemics, which persist with varying intensity, the past week has brought forth a chimerical proposition of M. Barodet relative to the revision of the Constitution by means of the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, and an important meeting of deputies of the Extreme Left, under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc. The deputies of the Extreme Left, in presence of the condition of affairs in Algeria, chose a deputation of five of their number to wait upon M. Jules Ferry, and to request him immediately to convoke the Chambers. M. Ferry replied that it would be illegal to convoke the new Chamber until the old one had ceased to exist, and that there was neither danger nor necessity to require the convocation of the old one. Yesterday the Extreme Left held a second meeting at the house of Louis Blanc, and drew up a long *procès verbal*, setting forth the obscurity in which everything that concerns Algeria is enveloped and warning the Ministry of the immense responsibility it incurs by making war and spending large sums of money without the knowledge or consent of the Legislature. In short, the political situation, or rather the situation of the Ministry, is becoming more and more complicated; and, for the want of clear statement and honest official information as to events in Algeria, all sorts of dark rumours are current. Rochefort and some other journalists who do not stick at trifles have even brought forward accusations of financial speculation against certain political men in connection with Tunisian affairs.

The decree prolonging for three months the Anglo-French treaty of commerce and navigation appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of Saturday last. Amongst the *considérants* of this decree may be noticed that which says that the correspondence exchanged between the English and French Governments during the past three months "leave no doubt as to the possibility of concluding, in the course of the present negotiations, treaties of commerce and of navigation equally satisfactory to the two countries." These words are an official confirmation of the hopes which have sprung up within the past month.

The death of President Garfield naturally caused great excitement in the resident American colony here. On Sunday M. Hyacinthe Loyson delivered a discourse upon the unfortunate President in the Gallican church of the Rue d'Arras. The French press took occasion of the sad event to dwell upon the strong sympathy that has always existed between France and the American Republic.

Paris is very quiet at present. No gossip, no scandal, no novelties at the theatres, no new fashions, and only one duel: such is the record of the past week. The duel took place on the Belgian frontier yesterday morning between M. de Cyon, editor of the *Gaulois*, and Mr. Harden-Hickey, who, under the pseudonym of Saint Patrice, is the founder and editor of the Legitimist newspaper *Le Triboulet*. M. de Cyon was slightly wounded in the hand, and honour was declared to be satisfied. These two gentlemen had been calling each other names in their respective newspapers, and from words they came to sword thrusts.

The fine autumnal weather with which we are now favoured has caused some of our gay worldlings to prolong their stay at Trouville; others are enjoying the pleasures of Chateau life, or of the Chase. The Parisian hunter is, from the fur-and-feathers point of view, neither mighty nor formidable; he is more occupied with his gun and his gaiters than with the game. *Histoire de porter un Fusil!* That is about the sum and substance of his hunting exploits. The great charm of Chateau life now is the vintage. In the villages round about Paris famous for their *piquette* and *petit bleu*, Clamart, Suresnes, and Argenteuil, and in the department of Seine et Marne, the peasants are all busy washing their barrels and preparing for the vintage operations, which are still carried on in the most primitive fashion. In the south the vintage is nearly over. The wines, it appears, will be superior, particularly in the Narbonnais and the Gironde, but the quantity will be very deficient—one fifth of an ordinary year, it is reported from Bordeaux. From Burgundy the reports are not entirely satisfactory. From the Loire an excellent crop is expected. In view of this deficiency numerous recipes are being given by experts for the manufacture of raisin wine, and a large raisin wine company has just been formed. Apropos of wine, and for the guidance of buyers, the Chateau-Margaux 1879 vintage was sold recently for 4300*fr.* a barrel. There were 150 barrels of first wines and twenty barrels of second wines; the latter were sold for 2150*fr.* the barrel. *Gourmets*, beware of the Chateau-Margaux that you find in restaurants at 5*fr.* a bottle! It is a delusion and a snare.

One of the most celebrated aphorisms of Brillat-Savarin is that in which he establishes that the appreciation of the pleasure of the table is the sign and privilege of superior intelligence. "L'homme d'esprit seul sait manger." For the benefit of those to whom the table is not a matter of indifference, I will mention the publication of a truly magnificent cookery book called "Le Livre de Cuisine" (Paris, Hachette et Cie.). The author is M. Jules Gouffé, former *officier de bouche* of the Paris Jockey Club. M. Gouffé has remarked that most treatises upon cookery copy each other servilely, and repeat the same recipes without mentioning in their formulae weights, measures, or time of cooking. M. Gouffé's book is divided into two parts, one devoted to plain and household cooking, and the other to the *grande cuisine*, and to the most exquisite secrets of the art of Vatel. The "Livre de Cuisine" is illustrated by twenty-five chromo-lithographic plates and 122 wood engravings.

The death is announced of M. Joseph Garnier, member of the Institute, and editor of the *Journal des Economistes*. M.

Garnier was sixty-eight years of age. In 1876 he entered political life, and was elected senator for the department of the Alpes-Maritimes.

The theatres continue to invite the critics to see the revival of old pieces. The Odéon has adopted the plan of the Comédie-Française of changing the programme on alternate nights, and for this purpose it has revived "La Belle Affaire," by M. Ed. Cadol. At the Ambigu, M. Zola's melodrama, "L'Assommoir," known in England as "Drink," has reappeared; and the Renaissance has revived Hervé's musical buffoonery, "L'Œil crevé."

At the meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions last Friday, Professor Max Müller introduced to his colleagues two Japanese Buddhist priests who attend his Sanskrit lectures at Oxford. It appears that Japan was converted to Buddhism in the tenth century A.D., and the country now contains thirty-two millions of Buddhists. In the Japanese monasteries are many Sanskrit MSS., kept there as relics, for hitherto the knowledge of Sanskrit has been lost in Japan. Two years ago these two young priests were sent to Europe to learn the language of the Aryas! And, thanks to his pupils, Professor Max Müller has been able to get copies of many of the manuscripts preserved in the Japanese temples and monasteries, and by their aid to complete the text of *The Diamond Sutra*, a treatise of Buddhist metaphysics discovered years ago by Burnout in a Tibetan volume. Professor Max Müller's visit and communication formed an event in the calm existence of the venerable Academy of Inscriptions.

T. C.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### SPAIN.

Señor Pasada Herrera was on Monday elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A Congress was opened by King Alfonso at Madrid on Sunday, the object of which is research into the antiquities and history of America before and after the discovery of that continent by Columbus. A museum, illustrating the Spanish conquest, has also been opened in connection with the Congress. The first working session was presided over on Monday by the Duke Veraguas. Papers of great interest were read. M. Beauvoir submitted some remarkable data tending to show that Gaelic and Icelandic navigators, flying before the Norsemen and other invaders, colonised Greenland and parts of Nova Scotia. Two sittings of the Congress were held on Tuesday, and were devoted to the reading of papers on Ethnography and other subjects. The Congress almost unanimously approved a proposal of various members belonging to the North of Europe that the next session of the Congress be held in Copenhagen. The Townhall of Madrid was splendidly decorated with flowers, paintings, and flags, and a magnificent entertainment was given on Tuesday evening in honour of the Congress. All the members were invited to be the guests of Madrid, and to meet the King and Queen and the élite of Madrid society.

On Tuesday afternoon the Botanical Garden Exhibition was opened. It was founded in 1781 by Charles III., who not only sent to America from Europe the first scientific expedition, but also put in order the accounts and data concerning the Spanish Colonies, which astonish the present Congress.

### ITALY.

The Geographical Congress at Venice—on the whole a very successful gathering—closed on the 22nd ult. The Duke of Genoa thanked the members for having placed him in the presidential chair. Lord Aberdare thanked the President and the Italian Geographical Society for the reception accorded the members; and then the proceedings were formally closed.

### BELGIUM.

A demonstration took place at Brussels last Sunday in honour of the popular Flemish novelist, Conscience, whose career as a writer has extended over a period of more than forty years, and who has just published his one hundredth volume. A procession of several thousand representatives of literary societies from all parts of the kingdom proceeded to Wiertz's Picture Gallery, of which the venerable author is keeper. The proceedings closed by a banquet at the Bourse.

### HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber of the States-General on Monday, Baron van Lynden, the Minister of Finance, brought forward the Budget for 1882. It shows a deficit of from 22,000,000 *fl.* to 23,000,000 *fl.*, including 17,000,000 *fl.* for extraordinary public works. Baron van Lynden stated that during the next few years the sum of 127,000,000 *fl.* would be required for canals and railways, and carrying out the system of national defence, which expenditure would have to be covered by loan. The financial condition of the country therefore demanded serious attention, and it would shortly be necessary to raise a loan, though not of large amount.

The Indian Budget for 1882, which has been laid before the Second Chamber, shows a deficit of 10,000,000 gulden, which, added to the accumulated deficits of the two preceding years, makes a total of 28,500,000 gulden, which it is proposed to meet by a loan.

The funeral of the late Prince Frederick of the Netherlands took place at Delft yesterday week. Among the chief mourners were the King of the Netherlands, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and the Prince of Orange. A wreath sent by Queen Victoria was placed on the tomb.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor William slipped and fell last week when walking in front of the castle at Karlsruhe, but did not sustain any injury. His Majesty arrived at Baden-Baden yesterday week, and is expected to make a prolonged stay.

Official notice is published in Berlin that the Emperor has recognised Dr. Korum as Bishop of Treves. He has entered on his duties.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The members of the new Hungarian Parliament met on Monday for the first time. The formal opening of the Parliament took place on Wednesday at the Royal castle of Buda. The Independence party absented themselves.

The proceedings of the International Literary Congress at Vienna terminated on Saturday last, when a banquet was given to the members, and speeches were delivered in various languages.

### RUSSIA.

Count Adlerberg II., who recently resigned the post of Minister of the Imperial Household on the ground of ill-health, has been succeeded by General Adjutant Richter, who was formerly attached to the household of the late Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas, and afterwards held the command of the Seventh Russian Army Corps.

An Imperial Ukase to the Senate has ordered the appointment of a special commission to examine the provisional laws decreed within the last few months for the maintenance of public order, with a view to the codification of such measures as are still deemed to be necessary.

An Imperial ukase was promulgated on Wednesday, addressed to the Minister of Ways and Communications, sanc-

tioning the adoption of measures for effecting a junction between the waters of the White Sea and the Baltic and Caspian Seas, by the construction of the projected Latch-Kubensky Canal.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in the merchants' bazaar in Moscow, by which twenty warehouses were speedily reduced to ashes.

Minute instructions have been issued officially to police and house porters in St. Petersburg as to how they must watch residents, lodgers, and persons dwelling in hotels.

### DENMARK.

A Royal order revokes the decree forbidding the members of the Augustenburg family to take up their residence in Denmark.

The Rigsdag has manifested its hostility to the Government.

### TURKEY.

A Sub-Committee of the Financial Commission has prepared a scheme in respect to the control which the Porte is to exercise over the Board to be appointed to administer the indirect taxes in the interest of the bondholders.

### GREECE.

The King of the Hellenes left Athens on Sunday on a visit to his newly-acquired provinces. He first proceeded to Arta, where he proposes to stay a fortnight.

Mr. Suter, who was captured by brigands near Salonica, has arrived at Athens, and has recognised two of his captors among the men now in prison in the Greek capital.

### AMERICA.

The last sad homage of love and veneration was paid to President Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday last, as, amid the tearful silence of a multitude of sorrowing spectators, his remains were consigned to the grave. An account of the removal of his body from Washington, and of the funeral, is given on another page.

President Arthur formally took the oath of office in the Marble Room at the Capitol at noon on Thursday week, in the presence of the Cabinet and a number of other persons. He afterwards read an address assuming the trust imposed by the Constitution, and declaring that he relied for aid on the Divine guidance and the patriotism of the American people. President Arthur has issued a proclamation summoning an extra Session of the Senate for Oct. 10, for the transaction of executive business. We give in the present issue a portrait and a memoir of the new President.

Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a call for 20,000,000 *dols.* of Continued Six per Cent Bonds, the interest on which is to cease on Dec. 24. He also gives notice that he will redeem during the month of October 10,000,000 *dols.* of Three-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds at par, with accrued interest.

A tornado occurred at Quincy, Illinois, by which many buildings were destroyed, unroofed, or otherwise damaged. Four persons were killed and thirteen injured.

### CANADA.

The Governor-General is continuing his tour. Lord Lorne held an Indian Council at Fort Macleod on Sept. 19, with most satisfactory results. About 3000 Indians, consisting of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, assembled to meet him.

The following telegram, dated Calgary, N.W. Territory, Sept. 20, appeared in the *Times* :—

Lord Lorne arrived here yesterday, after twelve days' continuous marching from Battleford. Any halt was rendered impossible by the difficulties of transport; seven horses gave out were abandoned. The course was about south-westerly, the only points marked on the map being Sounding Lake, Red Deer River, and Blackfoot Crossing, on the bend of the river. The country traversed was rolling prairie, thickly grassed, without wood or scrub. About one fourth seemed suited for agriculture, and three fourths was certainly suited for stock-raising. The latter fact was proved by abundant traces of buffaloes, of which there were formerly vast herds in this country. They have now almost disappeared. We saw only two small herds. We had no time for a regular hunt; but fresh meat falling, and the second herd crossing our line of march, we killed three after an exciting chase. The meat proved excellent. Water-fowl were luckily abundant, and occasionally we saw prairie fowl. Good surface water is somewhat scarce, most of the lakes being alkaline, but wells might be sunk. We had to carry fuel with us, as wood was only to be found at three places. The climate is delightful; except short spells of severe cold and one day's continuous rain, it has only once rained throughout the day since we left Winnipeg. The country we traversed is uninhabited, and even unsurveyed. We met no human being until we reached Blackfoot Crossing, where over 2000 of the Blackfoot Indians have been allotted reserves. They are still the finest and most formidable Indian tribe; and a few years ago they were so averse to strangers that passage through their country was dangerous, but now they are peaceful and friendly. They received the Governor-General with great honour and cordiality, and the results of the interview were highly satisfactory. The Blackfoot chiefs asked for agricultural implements and for instruction, which they have hitherto disdained, and seemingly accept the Governor-General's advice to stay in their own country unless obliged to hunt the buffalo in the south. The Canadian Government have always allowed American Indians to cross the frontier line in search of food. Lord Lorne proceeds on Thursday to Fort Macleod to meet a larger gathering of the Blackfoot tribe. We have received no letters or telegrams for five days.

Professor Dawson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, reports that the forests of British Columbia are of vast importance. Many first-class mills have been established in various parts of the country, and the total annual product is stated to be about 200 million feet, of which twenty-five million feet is exported to other countries, twenty-five million feet used at home, and 150 million feet sent to California. Professor Dawson estimates that 110 million acres (or two thirds of the whole province) are covered with timber. The Douglas fir or Oregon pine is the most valuable commercial tree. It frequently exceeds eight feet in diameter, and rises to a height of from 200 to 300 feet, forming great and dark forests. The western hemlock and the red cedar are the other important trees of the province, both which, the latter especially, grow to a great size. When the great plains of Canada become populous the mines and forests of British Columbia are likely to be of great importance.

The loss caused by the recent bush fires in the Sangeen Peninsula is estimated at 500,000 *dols.*

### SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal Volksraad was opened on Thursday week. The President in his speech said that the Convention had not satisfied the Executive, and he did not think it would satisfy the Volksraad, but he believed the British Government would consent to modifications. A telegram from Pretoria, dated Monday, states that the Convention with Great Britain was still under consideration in the Volksraad, but that the feeling in that body is against ratification. We understand that the settlement of any difficulty with the Boers in the matter of the Convention is to be left entirely in the hands of General Sir Evelyn Wood, who will receive instructions from home from time to time. It is believed, however, that the matter will be amicably arranged.

### INDIA.

A telegram from the Viceroy announces a great victory obtained by the Ameer Abdul Rahman over the forces of Ayoub Khan, in the neighbourhood of Candahar. The battle was fought on Thursday week, and resulted, after a stubbornly contested engagement lasting seven hours, in the signal defeat of Ayoub. The fortune of the day remained doubtful until the two Cabuli regiments whose defection from the side of the Ameer decided the battle at Karez-i-Atta two months ago,

deserted the cause to which they were nominally attached. Their abandonment of Ayoub proved fatal to his cause, and victory remained with the Ameer, who thus retrieves his previous defeat. Ayoub and his principal Sirdars fled in the direction of Herat, leaving their guns and baggage in the hands of the victor. Another telegram from the Viceroy gives further details of the defeat of Ayoub Khan by the Ameer. The former's loss was 250 killed; the latter's, forty or fifty killed, and as many wounded. The city is occupied by the Ameer, who has announced his intention of marching on Herat.

From Bombay we have news of a serious riot between Hindus and Mussulmans in Mooltan. The cause of dispute is somewhat vaguely stated to have been the slaughter of cattle by the Mussulmans. The troops had to be called out to disperse the rioters, and had to patrol the city afterwards, excitement still continuing when the last news left.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Colonial Treasurer of Victoria introduced his annual financial statement in the Legislative Assembly on Sept. 23, according to which the revenue of the colony for the last financial year amounted to £5,115,000, and the expenditure to £5,109,000. The actual deficit at the end of the financial year amounted to £510,000, including the balance of the previous year. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin estimates the revenue for the current financial year at £5,249,000, and the expenditure at £5,398,000, but expects an eventual surplus of £39,000. No fresh taxation would be introduced. The Treasurer added that the new loan included £2,500,000 for the construction of railways, and that the profit on railways during the past year amounted to £750,000.

The *Melbourne Argus* states that a well-equipped expedition, under the command of General Feilding, representative of the Australian Transcontinental Railway Syndicate, an association of English capitalists who have been invited by the Queensland Government to undertake the construction of the proposed transcontinental railway, left Brisbane for the Gulf of Carpentaria on Aug. 4. The object of the expedition is to find good land and a suitable route for the proposed line.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received advice of the safe arrival at Adelaide on the 21st ult. of the emigrant-ship *Stirlingshire*, which left Plymouth on July 8 last. All well.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Nineveh*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in June last.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

By a telegram from Wellington, dated Sept. 26, we learn that the New Zealand Parliament is prorogued. Mr. Hall's Government have passed their Representation Bill, providing for a redistribution of seats in the House of Representatives, together with a number of other important measures, including an amendment of the Act relating to the Appointment of Agents for Inscription of Stock at the Bank of England.

The Khedive of Egypt has signed the Decrees as to the Military Laws which were proposed by the Army Commission and presented to him by the Council of Ministers.

Cholera has broken out with extreme virulence amongst the pilgrims at Mecca, and communication between the Arabian and Egyptian coasts has been completely suspended.

During September the London agent sent out 535 emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of artisans of all kinds, agricultural settlers, domestic servants, and recruits for the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

The National Bank of Luxemburg was on Monday declared to be in liquidation, to the consternation of the large number of persons who held its notes, which were refused at the public treasuries. In consequence of the excitement that prevailed the bank had to be guarded by gendarmes.

Another comet has been discovered. It was first seen at Nashville, Tennessee, and its situation is reported as being three degrees north of Zeta Virginus. It is added that the astronomical professor of the university caught sight of Encke's comet near Beta Aurigae on the morning of the 20th ult.

#### IRELAND.

The Land Commission will hold Courts in all the important Irish towns—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Galway—and the sub-Commissioners will move about the country as their services may be required. The rules are framed to meet every case that may arise.

A deputation of licensed victuallers waited last Monday on Mr. Forster at Dublin Castle to urge the withdrawal of the recent circular directing sub-inspectors of constabulary to oppose the renewal of the licenses of such publicans as had refused to provide the police with cars while on eviction duty. Mr. Forster declined to withdraw the circular, but observed that if the publicans' action had been caused by intimidation the circumstances would be taken into consideration, and that where a publican gave an undertaking not to obstruct the law in future the opposition would not be pressed.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressing a Land League meeting on Monday, entered into a detailed explanation of the nature of the test cases which it is proposed to bring before the Land Court. These, he said, are of three kinds—holdings which cannot be described as rack-rented, holdings in which the tenant made improvements long ago, and holdings where recent improvements have been made. He counselled the farmers to abide by the guidance of the Land League until these cases are tested, and, in any event, to refuse absolutely to enter into the statutory engagement of fifteen years. Mr. Parnell, at the weekly meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Tuesday, entered into some explanation as to the payments made to members of the League, in order, he said, to dispel misapprehension. No members of Parliament are paid for Parliamentary services. In all, there are twenty-five paid officials, whose salaries, ranging from sixty pounds to three hundred pounds a year, amount to sixty pounds weekly; while the League, on its own immediate work, expends an average of twelve hundred pounds a week, being a total of sixty-three thousand pounds against three thousand pounds yearly.

Father Sheehy, about whose arrest as a suspect under the Irish Coercion Act so much has been heard, was released on Monday from Kilmalmain Gaol.

Outrages still prevail in many parts of Ireland, and collisions with the police employed in protecting process-servers are frequent.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing that from Jan. 1 to June 30 there were 1955 ejectments for non-payment of rent, 657 ejectments on title, and 5559 ordinary writs of summonses in actions for rent issued out of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

#### THE COURT.

By the Queen's command the Court went into mourning on the 21st ult., for a week, for the late President of the United States.

Her Majesty continues to make daily excursions in the Highlands, passing the time often in sketching the notable points of interest in the district.

A constant interchange of visits is made between the Royal family at Balmoral and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

The Princes are out every day either in the woods or on the moors; and the Princesses join in various out-of-door occupations. Princess Beatrice is now well enough to go out as usual.

The Queen, with the Duchess of Connaught, visited the Princess of Wales on Thursday week; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught dined at Abergeldie; the Marquis of Hartington dining with her Majesty.

The next day the Queen and the Duchess of Connaught drove to Abergeldie Mains and paid a visit to the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh.

Major-General Dillon joined the Royal dinner circle on Saturday.

On Sunday Divine service was performed at Balmoral by the Rev. J. Barclay, of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, her Majesty and the Royal family being present. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Barclay dined with the Queen, Prince Leopold dining with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Braemar on Monday, horses being changed at the Fife Arms Hotel, when the drive was continued by Mar Lodge-road; across the Dee to the Victoria Bridge, where a short halt was made; and thence to Allanquohich House, where her Majesty called upon Mrs. George Clark. The return to Balmoral was made over the same route.

On Tuesday the Queen, with Princess Beatrice, took a long drive, proceeding in a carriage-and-four by Strathdon, Korgarff, and Tornahais to Tillypronie, where her Majesty visited Sir John Clarke. Prince Leopold went to Mar Lodge, on a visit to the Earl of Fife.

Mr. and Mrs. Standish and Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Oliphant have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and General Sir H. Ponsonby have left, and Captain Bigge has arrived at, the castle.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have entertained Lord Rowton and Mr. W. H. Russell among their recent visitors. Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses drove in a waggone to Ballater, where horses were changed at the Invercauld Arms, the journey being then continued to Tillypronie, the residence of Sir John Clarke. The Royal visitors lunched, and after a couple of hours' stay they drove to Hopewell, and called upon Dr. Robertson, returning to Abergeldie to dinner. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service at Crathie church on Sunday. The Prince went on a visit to the Earl of Fife on Tuesday at Mar Lodge. His Royal Highness is expected to visit Longleat House, Wilts, on Dec. 6, when the Warminster troop of Yeomanry Cavalry will form a guard of honour at the railway station.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales before leaving Sydney attended a theatrical performance at the School of Art in aid of the Goodenough Sailors' Home, and the same day some thousand school-children came alongside the Bacchante and sang, and numerous bouquets of flowers were accepted by their Royal Highnesses. On Aug. 2 Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation-stone for Mr. Marshall Wood's statue of the Queen, which is to be erected in King-street, Sydney. A dense assemblage viewed the ceremony, and included 20,000 Sunday-school children. At the Randwick Asylum, Sydney, Prince Albert Victor planted two trees in proximity to one planted by the Duke of Edinburgh twelve years ago. The Detached Squadron sailed for Fiji on Aug. 10, the Earl of Clanwilliam having recovered his health.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh came to London at the close of their visit to the Queen at Balmoral. Their Royal Highnesses, during their few hours' stay, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace, and afterwards left for Eastwell Park. The Duke of Cambridge has passed the week with their Royal Highnesses.

Princess Louise of Lorne has sent a large quantity of grapes for the use of the children in the Victoria Hospital for Children, of which her Royal Highness is patroness.

Prince Leopold has accepted an invitation to visit Salisbury on the occasion of the Wilts County Ball in that city, on Nov. 15, when he will be the guest of Mr. Coleridge Kennard, at West Park, Damerham.

The Count and Countess de Paris and the Duke and Duchess de Chartres have visited the Duchess of Cambridge.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen paid a visit on Thursday week to Major-General Pakenham (commanding the Western District), at his official residence, Government House, Devonport. Her Royal Highness was received by a guard of honour of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with their band. On their return to Port Eliot in the evening, whilst proceeding up the Hamoaze, the Princess and the Baron visited the Nelson ironclad, the newly-commissioned flag-ship for the Australian station. The next day Princess Frederica and her husband, with the Earl of St. Germans and a small party, visited Liskeard, and thence drove to the Chesewring, which they ascended. After viewing its prehistoric remains, the party had a picnic luncheon, and then returned to Port Eliot. Her Royal Highness has since been the guest of Mr. Baring, at Membrand, near Plymouth.

According to present arrangements, the Empress of Austria will hunt next spring in the county of Meath, and Summer Hill is being prepared for her Majesty's reception.

The festivities to celebrate the coming of age of the Earl of Hopetoun began on Tuesday. Among those present at the house are the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), the Duke of Teck, Princess Victoria Mary, Prince Adolphus, Prince Francis, Prince Alexander George of Teck, the Earl and Countess of Bective, Viscountess Tarbat, Lord Macdonald of the Isles, and others.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Kenneth Howard, eldest son of the Hon. Kenneth Howard and Lady Louisa Howard, with Lady Emily Alfreda Julia Bury, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Charleville, was solemnised on Sept. 20 at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Limerick, assisted by the Rev. Edwyn Arkwright. The bride was attended by six bridesmaids, and was given away by her cousin, Mr. Brinsley Marlay. The bridal party returned to 5, Chesterfield-gardens, where a dejeuner was served, after which the bride and bridegroom left town for Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On Tuesday, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, was celebrated the marriage of the Hon. Edward W. Douglas, fourth son of George Sholto, nineteenth Earl of Morton, and brother

of the present peer, with the Hon. Evelyn Anne Trefusis, third daughter of Charles Rodolph, nineteenth Lord Clinton. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a dress of ivory satin, trimmed with flounces of Honiton lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a veil of the same lace. The bridesmaids were the Hon. Ellen and the Hon. Morwenna Trefusis, sisters of the bride; Lady Agnes Douglas, sister of the bridegroom; the Hon. Mary Trefusis, Miss Evelyn Carpenter-Garnier, and Miss Mary Rolle, nieces of the bride; Miss Margaret Douglas and Miss Digby, nieces of the bridegroom. They wore dresses of pale blue surah, trimmed with blue broché and cream lace, with bonnets to match. The service was performed by the Rev. Robert E. Trefusis, Vicar of Chittlehampton, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Henry Douglas, Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester, brother of the bridegroom.

The marriage of the Earl of St. Germans and the Hon. Emily Labouchere, youngest daughter of the late Lord Taunton, will take place in the course of next month; and that of Captain Willoughby Verner, Rifle Brigade, and Miss Leila Parnell, fourth daughter of the Hon. Henry Parnell, early in December. A marriage will also shortly take place between the Rev. Frederick A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and domestic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, eldest son of the late Lord Alfred Hervey, and Miss Mabel Lennox, eldest daughter of General Lennox, of Shipham Hall, Norfolk; and a marriage is arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Lecke, Grenadier Guards, and the Hon. Mary Manners, second daughter of the late Lord Manners and sister of the present peer.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ambrose, Owen Cole, to be Rector of Creaton.  
Barker, John Rosse, Rector of Radwell-heath; Vicar of Evesham.  
Bligh, Henry Vesey, late Vicar of Abingdon, Berks, to be Vicar of St. James's, New Hampton.  
Breton, John Lloyd, Curate of St. Mary, Barnsley; Minister of the District of St. Peter, Barnsley.  
Collis, T. W. S.; Minister of the District of St. Bartholomew, Brighton.  
Davies, Samuel, Curate of Heallan Amgoed, Carmarthenshire; Rector of Llangludwen, Carmarthenshire.  
De St. Croix, Henry Miles; Rector of Bradfield Combust.  
Eade, Eli; Rector of Farndish.  
Ellacombe, Henry Nicholson, Vicar of Bitton and Rural Dean of South Hawkesbury; Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral.  
Fletcher, John B.; Minister of the District of All Souls', Eastbourne.  
Furnston, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Mansergh.  
Gover, Alfred Edward; Rector of Carlton-with-Willingham.  
Graves, Talbot A. L.; Vicar of Melcombe Regis, Dorset; Vicar of Clifton.  
Greenhow, Edward, Vicar of North Gosforth; Vicar of Earsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Griffiths, James, Rector of Llanllwchaearn; Vicar of Llangranog, Cardiganshire.  
Gunnery, Reginald, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise; Vicar of St. George's, Wexham.  
Hodson, James Stephen, Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland; Rector of Sanderstead, Surrey.  
Laurie, J. W. B.; Curate of Witham, Essex; Incumbent of Holme, near Peterborough.  
Lewis, D.; Vicar Bettws Garmon; Vicar of Bettws Psaumon and the District Chapel of St. John, Waentawr, Carnarvon.  
Lewis, W. S.; Vicar of St. George's, Worthing; Vicar of St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise.  
Lloyd, Arthur; Vicar of Hunston (to be held with Norton Rectory by Archbishop's faculty).  
Marshall, Joseph H.; Vicar of Sidlesham.  
Miller, Canon, Rural Dean and Vicar of Cirencester; Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts.  
Nash, Z.; Vicar of Christchurch, Hampshire; Chaplain to the Workhouse.  
Parker, W. H.; Curate of All Saints'; Vicar of All Saints', Cockermouth.  
Reade, R. C. L.; Rector of Stowlangtoft.  
Reeve, Charles Robert; Rector of Great Henny.  
Robinson, Henry; Vicar of Westfield.  
Rooper, John George; Rector of Abbots Ripton.  
Ryan, Bishop, Vicar of St. Peter, Bournemouth; Rector of Middleham.  
Strand, Alexander; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hincley.  
Wood, Robert, Vicar of Christ Church, Erit; Rector of Halstead.  
Wright, C. H.; Curate of Lambeth; Rector of Keston, near Beckenham.  
Wyatt, W.; Vicar of Hope-under-Dunmore, Herefordshire; Rector of Broughton, Lincolnshire.—*Guardian*.

Dean Bradley will, it is announced, take an early opportunity of calling a meeting to consider the best mode of raising a monument to his lamented predecessor within the walls of Westminster Abbey.

The Bishop of Gloucester laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Saviour, Woolcot Park, Bristol, on Thursday week. The building is to accommodate 834 persons, and the estimated cost is £4839.

A painted window (designed and executed by Mr. Charles Evans, of Fleet-street) to the memory of the late Mrs. Ann Nobes has been placed in Christ Church, Mitcham.—A window of painted glass, from the design of Mr. Burne Jones, has been placed in St. Peter's, Vere-street.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Exeter reopened the church of Dalwood, which has been restored by Mr. Ferrey. The edifice will scarcely accommodate 200 persons, but £1000 has been spent upon it. At the luncheon Bishop Temple warmly congratulated the Vicar, the Rev. J. M. Cox, on the success which had crowned his exertions.

A new pulpit has been placed in Tewkesbury Abbey, and was uncovered and used for the first time last Sunday. It has been erected by Mrs. Glynn, sister of the Rev. H. Robeson, Vicar of Tewkesbury, as a memorial of her late husband, and stands close to the easternmost pillar on the north side of the nave, in the place of the unwieldy wooden structure which has been used since the opening service, two years ago.

The Bishop of St. Andrews, speaking at a diocesan synod at Perth on the subject of the revision of the New Testament, in which he took a part, said that with all his regard for his colleagues in that work, and with the highest estimate of their learning and ability, he had certainly felt that the result to which, as a body, the revisers had deliberately come showed less consideration for the work of our predecessors than it might have done; and consequently they had less reason to complain if some severity was shown to their own work.

A bazaar was held at Rawcliffe, near Goole, last week, by Mr. Creyke, M.P., for the purpose of aiding the fund for improving the parish church. Mrs. Thomson, wife of the Archbishop of York; Mrs. Creyke, of Rawcliffe Hall; and Mrs. Naylor, of York, were among the patronesses of the bazaar.—A three-days' bazaar in aid of St. Silas, Hunslet, Leeds, was held last week. In accordance with a suggestion of the Vicar, the Rev. R. Collins, who formerly resided in Ceylon, the bazaar was arranged in Oriental style, and some of the stallholders wore Eastern dresses.

The memorial-stone of St. Matthew's Mission Church, Fenton, was laid on Wednesday week by Mrs. Hitchman, who has contributed the sum of £730, or nearly a third of the cost of the work. The building is from designs of Messrs. Inskip, and it will accommodate about five hundred worshippers. The religious ceremony was conducted by the Archdeacon, Sir L. Stamer, and addresses were also delivered by the Vicar (the Rev. H. C. Turner) and others. The undertaking has the cordial support of the Bishop of Lichfield; and the list of donations includes £500 from Mr. W. Meath Baker and £100 from Mr. J. Gimson, one of the churchwardens. At Fenton some eighteen hundred children attend the church schools. The Vicar is assisted by three curates, and services are regularly held at the parish church and two Mission school chapels.



THE ROYAL FAMILY IN THE HIGHLANDS: CRICKET-MATCH AT BALMORAL; BALMORAL AGAINST ABERGELDIE—SEE PAGE 326.



EVENING AT THE SPA, SCARBOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## A SKETCH AT SCARBOROUGH.

The local attractions of this fashionable marine watering-place on the north-east coast of England were spoken of last week. Another sketch, in addition to those which were then presented, shows a few of the company at the Spa, or on the Spa Promenade, in the pleasant evening hour—not just now in October, but a few weeks ago, when summer evenings should not be too cool for sitting and lounging about. To the right are the band of musicians, in their well-lit orchestral stand, perspiring the clarionets, the cornets, and the trombone, and sundry other instruments, to oblige the company with a soft but lively waltz or polka, or whatever else they think will please. No smoking is here observed, but there is plenty of room on the sands for that indispensable male recreation. Here, on the Spa Promenade, one has to attend to the ladies, who can, if they be so minded, always make it worth a man's while to do so.

## A CRICKET-MATCH AT BALMORAL.

Our Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, recently staying at Abergeldie, with the kind permission of the Prince of Wales, to make Sketches of interesting scenes connected with the sojourn of the Royal family in that neighbourhood, has sent us the Sketch of a cricket-match played at Balmoral between the rival Eleventh of the two Castles, which took place on Thursday, the 15th ult. Her Majesty the Queen was present, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany, on the side of the Balmoral household; while from Abergeldie came their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Our readers, we are very sure, will find it a great pleasure to hear of such a happy family party of those high personages, whose cordial and unaffected enjoyment of simple domestic life, endeared by the sincerest mutual affection, is an example of the best and happiest kind to the whole English people. It is not every private family amongst us—the more is the pity—which can see all the grown-up sons and their wives, with a few grandchildren, meeting so kindly and pleasantly at their mother's house; and in the families of our Kings and Queens it has seldom or never been witnessed before good Queen Victoria's time.

The cricket-match between Balmoral and Abergeldie, we learn from our correspondent, is an affair that must be looked for whenever the households of her Majesty and his Royal Highness are there at the same time. Any member or guest of either household who can play, whatever his rank, is liable to be enlisted as one of the Eleven; while all the ladies and gentlemen staying there, and, of course, the servants of the establishment, are bound to give their sympathies and best wishes to their own side. This understanding keeps up the social interest of the sportive contest, and nobody is too great or too small for a share of its agreeable excitement. Our Artist, we can perceive from his letter, though not from his Sketch, sympathised with Abergeldie, as, indeed, he was bound to do. He writes as follows:—"On this occasion, the Abergeldie team were very unfortunate during the first innings; and in the second innings, although they were doing well, the stumps had to be drawn, and this gave the victory to Balmoral. Mr. C. Hall, one of the visitors at Abergeldie, was looked upon to support that side by his play; but his first hit sent the ball right up in the air, and it was caught. By a curious fatality, again in the second innings, he sent the first ball up, from the same wicket, and through the same space in the air; and it was caught by the same hands that caught the first. The Balmoral team had the advantage of having Captain Edwards on their side."

Our readers will scarcely find any difficulty in recognising the well-known figures of individuals of the Royal party, in the Engraving from our Artist's Sketch. In the centre of the foreground stands her gracious Majesty, with the Duke of Cambridge at her right hand, and with the three daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales. It should be observed that Princess Victoria is the tallest, though Princess Louise is the eldest of the three. We are glad to hear that these Royal young ladies found some amusement in an inspection of our Artist's sketch-book, with its fragmentary notes of heads, legs and arms, and a variety of graphic scraps from his indefatigable pencil. Most of the Royal family, like the Queen herself, know something of the art of sketching, which is so invaluable to ourselves and to our readers. In the group to the right hand, near the chair which the Queen has left, are the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, with one of the other Princes, who is eagerly pointing to the cricket-players, and telling her Royal Highness about the progress of the game. The Queen's tent, and a table with refreshments, are seen farther back on that side, approached by two other members of the Royal family. Beyond this, under the trees, are placed several other tables and a tent, where the invited company of spectators are watching the play. It is surely a delightful scene; and our readers will thank the Prince of Wales, as we do, for the opportunity of putting it into this Journal.

The return match at Abergeldie was played on Monday, the 19th ult. The Queen, with some of the Royal family at Balmoral, came over to Abergeldie to see the game, in which her Majesty took a lively interest, walking about the field while it was going on. The Balmoral side went in first to the wickets, and scored 43. The Abergeldie Eleven then made 51. In the second innings, Balmoral did much better, making 69. Abergeldie followed, but could not retrieve the difference, and so lost the match. After this cricket, there was a "tug of war," in which the Abergeldie side was victorious. It has been, altogether, a very pleasant time for all the visitors to the Highland retreat of Royalty.

Writing on July 4 from the Congo river, Mr. H. M. Stanley says:—"All through the month of May I was seriously sick—so serious, indeed, that on the fifteenth day of my illness my people were called, my last, as I thought; orders were given to the Europeans, and my farewell was given. But the crisis passed, and I am alive yet, and at present strong and hearty. Yet I know what real sickness is now, and what Africa is when she is in earnest."

The Indian Civil Service Commissioners have issued the new regulations relating to the examination in English literature at the open competition of June, 1882, for the Civil Service of India. Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:—1. Chaucer—Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," with the Clerk's Tale. 2. Shakespeare—"Coriolanus," "The Tempest." 3. Milton—"Comus" and Sonnets. 4. Bacon—Essays, I. to XXX. inclusive. 5. Johnson—"Six Chief Lives of the Poets,"—viz., of Milton, Dryden, Swift, Addison, Pope, and Gray; with Macaulay's Biography of Johnson. The oral examination in English literature will have reference chiefly to such works, not included in the foregoing list, as the candidate may offer for the purpose.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The attendance on the opening day of the Newmarket First October Meeting was more select than numerous, in spite of perfect autumn weather and the promise of an excellent day's sport. A capital field turned out for the All-Aged Trial Stakes, in which old Suttle just beat Innocent by a short head in the last stride, and Brotherhood, who made up a good deal of ground from the distance, was only a neck behind the second. It cost Sir George Chetwynd 1070 guineas to retain possession of the winner, and Innocent was claimed by Captain Machell for 1170 guineas, and will probably make his appearance as a hurdle-jumper during the winter. In spite of his crushing weight, Executor (9 st. 5 lb.) had the call of everything else in the Hopeful Stakes, but had no chance with the filly by Sterling—Light Wine when it came to racing; and then Sing-Song (7 st. 13 lb.) had little difficulty in defeating a field of fourteen for the First Nursery Stakes. On all previous form the Third Great Foul Stakes was little short of a certainty for Thebais, but the filly looked a mere shadow of her former self, being dull and rough in her coat, so it is clear that her withdrawal from the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster was due to more than some temporary ailment. In spite of the generally unfavourable impression created by her appearance, she started favourite, and ran prominently for three fourths of the journey; but she dropped away as soon as they began to ascend the hill, and the distance just suiting Scobell, he disposed of Ishmael and Cameliard cleverly enough. The last-named pair exactly confirmed their York running, and the three leaders are sure to find backers for the Cambridgeshire. The last race of the day had considerable bearing on the Cesarewitch, for Sportsman, Zealot, and Von der Tann, cut up badly, the issue being left to Muriel and Edelweiss, Archer just managing to squeeze Lord Falmouth's filly home by a head. As this event was run over the severe two miles of the Ditch in course, it should prove a good public trial, and, as Muriel is not engaged in the big handicap of the Second October week, Edelweiss ought to take a more prominent place in the quotations for that event than he has hitherto done, though the state of the market seems to indicate that the Corrie filly is the better of the pair at the weights.

There was an increased attendance at the second day's sale of the Middle Park Stud last week, though no very remarkable prices were realised. Sweet Cicely, a nice young mare by Lord Clifden, made 670 gs., but few of the other matrons ran even into three figures. A hearty cheer was given all round the ring when Blair Athol was led in, and put up for sale for the fourth time during his eventful life. "The best horse in the world," as Mr. Tattersall once called him, is now twenty years old, and, as his stock have done little this season, Mr. Stewart was enabled to get him for 1950 gs., and it is gratifying to know that he will probably terminate his long and honourable career in this country. Wild Oats, who is five years younger than the Stockwell horse, had plenty of admirers, and he fell to Baron Maltzahn's bid of 2000 gs., so that the foreigners must be congratulated on having obtained the services of a very useful sire. On Saturday last Mr. Ellam attempted to dispose of the Warren Stud; but there has been such a glut of blood stock in the market of late that buyers were very few and far between, and he only parted with five lots, Princess, a King Tom mare, who made 300 gs., being the only one that fetched a reasonable price, and she went to Mr. Blenkiron, who is once more forming a breeding establishment in Middle Park. The two days' sale made a total of 21,455 gs. Sir Thomas Lennard's annual sale of hunters took place last week at Belhus Park. The forty animals sold realised 6290 gs., an average of about 157 gs. each.

In spite of unceasing rain, the coursing meeting at Gosforth Park last week proved a brilliant success, as the hares were remarkably good, and nearly all the trials were of the most genuine description. Mr. Hinks won the Gosforth Park Stakes for all ages with Marshal M'Mahon, by Master Sam—Death; and, as he had presented a silver cup for the winner, he surrendered it in favour of Mr. Dunn, who ran up with Duchess of Delvin, by Talbot—Sister Mary. The Gosforth Derby, for dog puppies, was divided between Banner Bearer, by Boy o' Boys—Bellona, and Carrick, by Enterprise—Repentance; and the Oaks, for youngsters of the opposite sex, went to Mr. Graham, whose Glengowrie and Glengowan, own sisters, by Lord of Avon—Mary Hill, were the last two left in. A meeting took place at Kempton Park on the same days, but the management made the mistake of holding it before things were really ready, and it came to an abrupt termination, owing to a scarcity of hares. Eventually, coursing is sure to prove a great success at Kempton, and it is better to postpone any notice of it until a second attempt.

There was a capital entry for the 100 Yards Amateur Swimming Championship, which was brought off at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening last, nearly all the fastest men of the day putting in an appearance. The final heat, for which there were six starters, produced a grand struggle, G. Bettinson, who used the "Trudgeon" screw stroke throughout, beating Moore by a foot, the same distance separating the second man from Tetley, whilst the other three were close up, and all in a cluster. This (Saturday) afternoon Captain Matthew Webb, the hero of the Channel swim, and Dr. Jennings, will compete in a five hours' race for £100 aside. The race will take place in the Hollingworth Lake, Rochdale, and either man leaving the water before the expiration of the five hours will lose.

The War Office is said to have it in contemplation greatly to reduce the Army Purchase Commission, the duties of which have been considerably curtailed the last two or three years.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the North Wales branch of the British Medical Association was held at Colwyn on Thursday week, under the presidency of Dr. R. E. Owen, Beaumaris. Dr. Samuel Griffith (Portmadoc) was elected president for 1881-2, and Dr. J. Lloyd Roberts (Denbigh) hon. sec. Papers were read by Drs. W. Roberts (Manchester), Lawson Tait (Birmingham), A. Pritchard (Conway), J. Richards (Bangor), and others.

With the decrease of daylight burglaries are on the increase. Shortly after one o'clock on the morning of Thursday week Constable Atkins, of the Kingston Police, when going his rounds, disturbed some burglars, who were attempting to effect an entrance at The Knoll, Kingston-hill. They fired at him with a revolver, and three shots took effect, Atkins dying of the wounds. The burglars escaped. A reward of one hundred pounds has been offered by the Government for any information leading to the discovery of the murderer, with a free pardon to any accomplice.—Two policemen at Balham, who were examining premises they suspected had been entered by burglars, were fired at by the occupiers, under the impression that they were burglars. The constables rushed up stairs, and meeting the occupier, one knocked him down with a truncheon. Explanations followed, and the tenant's wounds were dressed. A serious charge has been made against the police in this case.—On Sunday night three burglars were detected in the act of breaking into a house in the Queen's-road, Dalston, and one of them was captured after an obstinate resistance.

## FOREST FUNGI.

Forest fungi, as their name well indicates, belong to woodland districts, where they grow in the glades in autumn; and as one such district is now the resort of those who love russet tints at this time of year, a few words on some of the fungi found there might not here be out of place. We allude to Epping Forest—or "the forest," as it is always called by Londoners—where such growths, the common mushroom alone excepted, are looked on by most as "toadstools" only, and as such to be avoided; yet, amongst them are many that are fit for food, though their growth on old stumps, old trees, and on massed dead leaves would seem to prove the contrary. But there are fungi and fungi—hurtful and edible; and, while both grow often together in the meadows and fields, fungi fit to be cooked are found largely in suspicious localities, so that the mere holiday-keeper steers clear of them all. As limited space prevents full detail, we can here only glance at the chief ones—such as are to be found in "the forest," and are fit for food. We will preface our remarks, however, with just this caution, that, as the fungi in question are risky when stale, and need, as a rule, the most careful cooking, none but the common white mushroom should be picked by the poor.

Taking then the eatable forest fungi as they occur here to us, the one found there most frequently is the Parasol, whose shape, with its blotched and scaly top, there is no mistaking, as it is so tall, so slender, and so prettily flecked. It grows on sandy patches amongst the gorse, and under firs, and is found on the outskirts in the hedgerow pastures. It has a pleasant taste and smell, and should be cooked in oil, and eaten with salt and pepper. It is sold in the markets in France and Italy, and the Americans like it greatly, as "a most delicious morsel." The French—from its snake-like spotted stem—give to it the term of *couleuvre*, and its scientific one is *procerus*, as it often grows to a very great height. That great authority, Mrs. Hussey, places it first on the list of "ketchup mushrooms," as does Dr. Badham too; and it is used to flavour "the cottager's pie," which is made of bacon and mashed potatoes—a decided delicacy, as some assert. Professor Balfour knew these mushrooms poison; but they were probably gathered when they were stale, as the common ones also prove injurious, unless they are perfectly fresh.

The Chantarelle—which clusters on hedge-banks and under the beeches—is another good mushroom there, that is equally common, and alike distinguishable, being somewhat flattened and of a floral shape, of a deep yellow colour, and with an apricot smell, and by the French it is much esteemed. Mr. Berkeley says it is used as a delicacy on state occasions; and Dr. Badham asserts that Freemasons are fond of it, and that for their grand Tavern dinners it is specially brought from Chelmsford, in Essex, which may be true, as it grows there freely, as also in Kent, Surrey, Buckingham, and Berkshire. It is almost the first to show itself in woodland districts, and by far the finest grower. It is eaten in many ways; but when broiled time must be given it, or it will prove rather tough, though that toughness may be prevented by steeping it for some time in hot milk before it is cooked. It is dried in Italy for winter use, and largely sold in Rome.

Of other mushrooms to be found in Epping Forest, the Oyster and Red-fleshed are good and wholesome; the former growing there in large masses on the old elm trunks, and the latter in woody places. They have white gills and brown tops; and the Red-fleshed one is warty, and when broken becomes of a sienna-red tint. Then, amongst the firs there, a bright orange-brown one has been sometimes found, which is called the Orange Milk; as, when cut, the juice that exudes is just that colour—or deep red sometimes—which changes slowly to dull green on exposure, by which change it may be known. It grows, however, most freely in fir plantations, and is seldom met with under other trees. In taste, it is crisp and solid; and Sir J. E. Smith called it "the most delicious mushroom known." In France it has been used medicinally, in consumptive cases, and it has a very great sale in the Continental markets. As a rule, fungi which alter in colour when they are broken are best avoided; but with this genus the rule is reversed; as while the one we are now describing—the *Lactarius deliciosus*—is perfectly safe, the *torquatus*—a woodland field one of a strawberry tint, is a very virulent poison, though its white or cream looking milk remains unchanged in colour when it has been exposed to the air. This Orange Milk one is a favourite mushroom, and Mrs. Hussey considers there is but one better, and that is the *voleum*, or Pear Milk—another of the tribe—which changes also on exposure, the white milk then turning to a yellowish-brown. It grows in woods; is in shape and look like the thick end of a rich, ripe Warden pear, and when fried is like lamb's kidney.

Mushrooms are eaten by cows, horses, sheep, cats, birds, and squirrels; and the favourite food of both rabbits and hares is that dangerous one of this kind, which is called *piperatus*, or Fiery Milk. Allied to this genus, but lacking its juice, is the edible Yellow-gilled one, which, with its pale crimson top, gladdens the glades of the forest; and its poisonous brother there, the emetic one, which, is large and handsome, may be known by its shiny scarlet top, which often shades to rose-pink or purple. A sweet, nutty one, called the Variable—from its colour being greenish-yellow, dull purple, grey, or lilac—is another excellent one of the same genus—*Russula*—as is also that suspicious-looking one, the *virescens*; as, though its top has rough patches of emerald-green, it is said to be quite a dainty, and cannot be mistaken for the acrid one, which is of a bright blood-red. Then there is the Horse mushroom, a near ally of the meadow one, and for which it is freely sold, though it lacks the pure pink gills, and is large and coarse. The White Manded one is another of "the forest" edible ones; as also is the Viscid White, and the Giant Puff-ball; the former having a smooth skin, like white kid-leather, and the latter, one like white wax. Occasionally also to be met with there, are the small White Fir-wood one, with a smooth top, like ivory, and the Fir-cone, whose top has fir-cone-like scales. The former grows freely, and the latter is rare, and both, when cooked, are excellent.

The St. George's, also, is said to grow there; but as it is a fragrant-smelling white spring mushroom—growing chiefly in rings on lawns and pastures—it has probably been confused with a poisonous kind—that called the Incrusted—that is found in woods in autumn, and is of a dingy tint, and smells like laurel. Occasionally to be found there, too, is that dull red fungus called the Vegetable Beefsteak, which, growing to a great size on the trunks of oaks and sometimes on ash and beech, is filled with red jelly, and when sliced and grilled, "would pass," Mr. Cooke says, "for a good beefsteak." Lastly, as space presses, is that best one of all, the fairy-ring Champignon, which is found on its skirts, and not "in" the forest, as it never grows in woods; but the false one does, as well as with the true one. The edible one, however, has a bare, smooth stem, and creamy gills, and the hurtful one, dark gills, and a stem which has white down on it, as is the case with other bad ones of this kind which grow there on dead leaves. Such are a few of the fungi that are to be found in "the forest;" and there are others as equally fit for food.

## THE FARMING INTEREST.

In deference to the Scottish farmers' agitation for a measure of land law reform, the draught of a Land Bill for Scotland has been drawn up by the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture. It provides for the adjustment of rents by arbitrators appointed under the sheriffs, or revaluation of farms, for compensation for improvements, freedom of cropping, and power to the tenant to sell or assign his holding. The rent, when fixed, will continue for a period of five years, or according to the rotation pursued on the farm; while the landlords' claim for dilapidations is respected.

The Lord Advocate, addressing a meeting of his constituents last week, said that from the declarations which had been made, there was every reason to expect that the land question, as it affected Scotland, would be duly considered next Session.

Sir John Hay, addressing his constituents at Wigtown, gave a review of the work of the last Session of Parliament. Referring to the proposal for a Land Act for Scotland, he said he was of opinion that agricultural difficulties had better be left to the landlords, tenants, and farmers to settle among themselves. This would be better than that they should be brought under an Act like the Irish Land Act.

At a meeting of Kincardineshire farmers held last Saturday resolutions as follow were unanimously adopted:—1. That, in order to give immediate relief, a general reduction of rents is necessary. 2. That an immediate reform should be effected in the laws regulating the ownership, transfer, and hiring of land, in order to secure to tenants their capital invested in the cultivation of the soil. 3. That it is desirable for the farmers of the district to unite in an alliance, whether as members of the English Alliance, or by the formation of a separate organisation for Scotland.

The agitation for the reform of the Scotch land laws continues. On Monday afternoon a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Laurence Kirk, Kincardineshire, at which resolutions were passed demanding the immediate reform of the land laws and the reduction of rents. A letter was read from Sir James Elphinstone, Bart., a local landlord, containing a denunciation of the movement.

The Conference on the subject of Land Reform in the North of Scotland, is fixed to take place at Aberdeen on Oct. 6.

The Registrar-General's annual abstract of Irish agricultural statistics has been issued. The total extent under crops in 1881 was 5,191,361 acres, being an increase over the previous year of 110,277 acres. The increases were, roughly, 36,000 acres in Leinster, 26,000 in Munster, 35,000 in Ulster, and 11,000 in Connaught. In 1880 the extent returned under grass was 10,259,108 acres. There is a decrease this year of 167,420 acres. There is an increase of 21,700 acres in the extent of land under tillage; an increase of 5801 acres of wheat, of 10,437 acres of oats; and there is a decrease of 7868 acres of barley, leaving a net increase of 10,400 under cereals. The acreage under potatoes has increased by 33,643 acres. There is a decrease of 7460 acres under turnips, and of 7858 acres under cabbage, so that the net increase is 21,000. Flax shows a decrease of 10,455 acres. The return of live stock shows an increase of 32,962 in cattle, and of 237,772 in pigs, and a decrease of 303,880 in sheep.

Mr. T. D. L. Druce, one of the Assistant Royal Commissioners on Agriculture, attended last Saturday a meeting of the Council of the Notts Chamber of Agriculture, at Nottingham, to elicit the opinions of the members as to the causes of the present depressed condition of agriculture and to ascertain their suggested remedies. It was considered that the remedies for the present depression were:—(1.) A substantial and permanent reduction of rents; (2.) An equitable adjustment of local taxation on real and personal property; (3.) The abolition of the law of distress; (4.) The total abolition of the importation of all live horned stock, sheep, and pigs. A proposition that "fair trade" should be included among the suggested remedies was negatived, as was also a proposal in favour of generally amending the land laws.

A large number of the Duke of Devonshire's tenants in Peak Forest District having petitioned for a reduction in their rents, his Grace has replied that grass lands, such as those of the Peak Forest, have suffered much less than arable districts during unfavourable seasons; and, while he is always ready to assist his tenants to meet exceptional difficulties caused by bad seasons or low prices, he is not prepared to comply with the request of the petition.

Mr. Wingfield-Digby, of Sherborne Castle, has made a permanent reduction of 20 per cent in the rents of the farmers on his estates in Dorset and West Somerset, dating from Midsummer. A correspondent states that this remission will diminish Mr. Digby's income by £9000 a year.

An enormous amount of damage has been done to the crops in the north and east of Scotland by the flooding of rivers caused by heavy rains.

The East of England Horse Show has been held at Spalding. Coquette, the champion of Islington, won the hunters' prize, and Mr. Rowell Ramsey was first in the agricultural class.

An instance of the marked decrease in the rental value of farms has been furnished at Croxton, near Thetford, where a farm of 840 acres—of which 580 are arable, sixty pasture, and 200 sheep-walk—was let by auction for four years at a rental of £200 per annum. The same farm had previously let for £320. The Ipswich Corporation farm, recently let for £250 per annum, has been let for a term of eight years at £150 per annum.

The Council of the Nottinghamshire Chamber of Agriculture declined at their meeting last Saturday to put on record their opinion that Free Trade is one of the causes of the present agricultural distress.

The annual meeting of the Ludlow Agricultural Society was held on Monday within the historical walls of Ludlow Castle. The entries were small, although the few beasts, sheep, and pigs shown were of good average merit. Among the most prominent of the prize-winners were the Earl of Powis, and some well-known names among breeders of Herefords. In the sheep classes Mr. J. E. Farmer, of Felton, and Mr. F. Back, of Onibury, stood the most conspicuous of the prize-winners. Horses were more numerous than either sheep or neat stock, and the competition was closer. Prizes were also awarded for the best crops of growing turnips, and to agricultural labourers and shepherds in reward for long and efficient service. The usual dinner followed.

During the past week several members of Parliament and others have spoken on agricultural matters, the almost universal opinion being expressed against the possibility of a return to Protection.

Among the meetings held on the 21st ult. were the following:—Speaking at the dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Association, Colonel North, M.P., said it would be wrong of him to hold out any hope that they would again return to the protection of thirty years ago; but while they did not want protection on the necessities of life, he did not see why it could not be adopted for manufactures which

poured into this country free.—The chairman, Mr. Bunting, a farmer, urged upon his brother farmers, at the annual dinner of the Stannington and Loxley Agricultural Association, near Sheffield, to insist upon reform in the Land Laws. He said he should never vote for a Government which did not give to English tenant farmers, who were always loyal, the same protection and the same privileges as the disloyal Irish tenant farmers, who shot their landlords.—Mr. M'Laren, M.P., at Burslem, said the Fair Trade agitation would die a natural death as soon as the holiday season was over. They did not hear members of Parliament of any weight as politicians taking up the cry, and he regretted to see men like Sir Stafford Northcote lending themselves to it by their silence, waiting as it were to see which way the wind blew before pronouncing any opinion themselves.—Sir M. H. Beach, M.P., at an agricultural dinner, condemned the cry for a duty on corn importations, and said farmers were to look rather for relief to legislation, to adaptation of crops to the changed seasons, and to relief from the burdens of local taxation.

Meetings were held as follow on the 22nd ult.:—Lord Edward Cavendish and Mr. Cheetham, the members for North Derbyshire, addressed the farmers at the Bakewell Agricultural Show. Both members counselled the farmers not to trust to protection as a remedy for depression, and advocated their having a right in the unexhausted improvements of their holdings.—The Westmorland Agricultural Show was held at Kendal. There was an excellent exhibition of stock. Replying to the toast of "The County and Borough Members" at dinner in the evening, the Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., said he should like to see protection on certain things, such as articles of luxury and cattle brought from America and elsewhere. He believed the time for a protective duty on corn had gone by for ever.—Lord Combermere, speaking at an agricultural gathering in Cheshire, said the English farmers stood in the proud position of possessing the best stock in the world. Every country came to England if it required the best horses, cattle, or sheep; and this condition of things was entirely owing to the industry and intelligence of the British farmers. If they would only take heart and stick to their tasks, they would, notwithstanding foreign importations, beat the whole world, for they had a climate, soil, and knowledge inferior to none. Landlords, he thought, should improve the land as much as they could; and by that, more than by any other means, they would improve the condition of their suffering tenantry.—Mr. Rowland Winn and Mr. James Lowther spoke at an agricultural meeting near Louth. The latter gentleman advocated the imposition of a moderate duty upon imported corn.

Mr. Marriott, M.P., speaking at Brighton on Monday on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the School of Science and Art, said he was glad that attention was about to be particularly given to the subject of agricultural chemistry, and spoke of the study of that subject as one of the great essentials for counteracting the present depression of English agriculture.—On the same day, at Dumfries, Mr. Ernest Noel, M.P., ridiculed the cry of Fair Trade, and said he did not believe the farmers would ever accept it. If adopted, it would be the beginning of the decadence of England.

At East Haddon on Tuesday, Lord Spencer said that what farmers really wanted was fine weather. The wet weather and want of sun were quite enough to account for the depression now experienced. He warned agriculturists not to trust to the "Fair Trade" agitation. It was a broken reed, and he was quite sure they would never succeed in getting any duty placed on foreign corn. With regard to cattle disease, he said that measures had been perfected to prevent its introduction into the country.

## SUGAR BOUNTIES.

A memorandum on the correspondence in relation to sugar bounties has been issued by the Board of Trade.

From this we learn that the English Government had communicated with the Continental Governments, suggesting a conference to consider as to the suppression or limitation of bounties. The Belgian and Austrian Cabinets expressed their willingness to join, Holland and Germany declined, while France would only consent on conditions which our Government could not accept. The suggested conference was therefore abandoned. The Government then wished to advocate by all reasonable means the adoption of a policy of perfect free trade, and proposed to make inquiries of foreign Governments with that view, but they did not think it right to use a threat of countervailing duties, the impolicy of which is dwelt upon in the paper before us at great length. The effect of a countervailing duty of, say, 4d. per pound would, with the present consumption of sugar, represent an additional tax on the community of the kingdom of £2,666,000, while the entire burden of the tax would probably not be less than £3,600,000, or the equivalent of an income-tax of 2d. in the pound; and this tax would probably be paid for the most part by the working classes of the kingdom.

Various statistics are then given as to the state of the sugar trade in other countries as well as in this, the broad conclusion being that while a greater quantity of refined sugar was being imported into Great Britain, and much less loaf sugar refined by native refiners, the great consumption in England is of moist rather than refined sugar. Thus the greatest improvements in the refining of loaf sugar had been made abroad, while in the United Kingdom the greatest improvements were made in the refining of moist sugar. Accordingly, it is found that the quantity of moist sugar refined in the United Kingdom in 1864 was about 330,000 tons, whilst in 1880 it was about 640,000 tons, showing an increase of upwards of 300,000 tons. The utmost loss to the home trade in the refining of loaf sugar was about 60,000 tons, and against this has to be set the increase in moist sugar of 300,000 tons; so that the sugar industry, so far from diminishing, is really increasing at a rapid rate.

The general conclusion to which the Government have come, after full inquiry, is that neither the English sugar-refining interest nor the West India sugar-growing interest is a declining or decaying interest; that the bounties on foreign refining have been diminished, and are likely to be still further diminished or abolished, by the action of the foreign Governments concerned; that the effect of the bounties on the production of raw sugar is advantageous to British refiners; that the successful competition of beet sugar with cane sugar is, on the whole, due to natural causes and not to bounties, and is an advantage to this country as well as to the world; and that there is nothing in the present condition of either the British sugar-refining interest or the West India sugar-producing interest which calls for a step so exceptional and fraught with so much danger to the general interests of this country as the imposition of a so-called countervailing but really retaliatory duty on the sugar, whether raw or refined, which is imported from foreign countries.

A shocking accident is reported from a town in Galicia, where, while a congregation of Jews were celebrating their new year, some of the curtains of the tabernacle caught fire. In the panic that ensued a gallery gave way, causing the death of four females and serious injury to sixteen others.

## COLONIAL WOOL-GROWING.

"American Cotton-Growing" was the subject of a series of illustrations and a descriptive article in our last week's publication. Second only to cotton as a staple material of British textile manufactures, wool also demands our notice as a main product of the British southern colonies. The very instructive exhibition of specimens of wool, of wool-working machinery and apparatus, and of a variety of woollen fabrics, still open at the Crystal Palace, has scarcely yet received due public attention. It should be remembered that above a quarter of a million of English factory hands, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in the West of England districts of Stroud and Frome, are constantly employed in this particular manufacture. A still larger number of our people find it the indirect source of their diverse occupations; while an immense amount of capital, reckoning together with that of the manufacturers what belongs to the wool-growers, and to the commerce and carrying trade, is invested in this commodity. It has, in different ways, been one of the chief English interests from the ancient times of this nation. A Roman writer speaks of the fine-span wool of Britain. When the people of Flanders and other Continental States enriched their busy towns with the profits of cloth-weaving, they drew their supplies of wool from this country. It was so through the Plantagenet and the Tudor reigns. An English grazier, or breeder and rearer of sheep, was frequently, like Shakespeare's father at Stratford, a wool-stapler and dealer in wool, and was a typical representative of the English producers of wealth. The superior quality of English wool is still acknowledged; but the vast supply now required by our own manufactures is mostly brought from distant parts of the world. Great Britain last year consumed four hundred million pounds of wool alone in this department of her industry; while she may re-export perhaps a tenth part of the import, as yarn or as raw material, to France, Germany, Holland, or other foreign manufacturing countries. The value of her woollen manufactures last year was £278,000,000, that of her cotton manufactures being £285,000,000.

Some portion of the material used in England being of home growth, while some portion of the wool grown in our colonies is taken by foreign customers, it may, nevertheless, be observed that Australia and New Zealand produce nearly enough (their aggregate yield last year was 392 million pounds) to supply the whole British demand. This is a fact deserving high consideration, with regard to the national importance of our Colonial Empire. It is a fallacious and unworthy view of the advantage we get from the colonies to think only of what they buy from us, though Australia really buys more English goods than France or any other foreign nation of Europe. The greatest benefit we can receive from the Colonies, as well as from America, is the secure and abundant supply of raw materials and of food, without which this country will not be able to live and to earn its living.

In the Wool and Woollen Trades Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which was opened by one of our Royal Princes several months ago, there is something for every taste. There are the most beautiful manufactured fabrics, English and foreign, surpassing in fineness and softness of texture, and in richness and brilliancy of colour, anything that was ever made of silk. There is machinery in motion, for the different successive mechanical processes, which we cannot here describe, which begin with "carding" for the manufacture of "woollen" cloths, and with "combing" the long wools to prepare them for conversion into "worsted" fabrics; the latter including many of the finest light cloths in use for ladies' dresses. It is to be regretted that the several departments of the exhibition are so widely scattered about in the Crystal Palace; the raw materials being placed in the galleries on two opposite sides, and the textile specimens, on the walls, presented in no intelligible order. Our purpose just now is with the samples of colonial wool-growing; and we have to thank the Agent-General of New Zealand, Sir F. Dillon Bell, and the Secretary, Mr. Walter Kennaway, for the aid of a special catalogue towards the appreciation of the New Zealand produce. It is true that none of the specimens from that colony equal in superlative quality the most costly Merino wools of Australia, which will fetch above three shillings a pound in the London market. But the New Zealand show of all good ordinary kinds, both from Merino sheep and from the cross-bred varieties, Merino with an admixture usually of the Lincoln breed, is such as to command the attention of English and foreign manufacturers. The unaccustomed spectator, at first sight of these fluffy heaps of fibre, which are separately laid out for inspection, each fleece by itself, in glass cases on stands, along the centre of the north gallery, may not think it a very pretty sight. Some of the fleeces are in an unscoured, unwashed state, "in grease," as the wool-dealers say, and with much native dirt about them; but their merits will be the more readily appreciated by practical men. Others have been washed, either before or after shearing; and these look deliciously clean, as well as soft and sleek, tempting a desire to handle them, as one would pat and stroke the back of a lady's pet lap-dog. The New Zealand specimens were in no case procured from that colony expressly for exhibition; indeed, there was not time allowed to do so when the Agent-General was apprised of the intention to hold this exhibition. From such Colonial wools as happened to be on sale in the London market, a fair selection of the various growths of different provinces was made, and with this commendable result. They are the produce of Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago, in the South Island; and of Hawke's Bay or Napier, and Wanganui and Wairarapa, near Wellington, in the North Island. Some of the wool is shown packed in bales, with the ends of the bale open. A million of such huge bales, from different British colonies, were unladen in the port of London during last year. The province of Victoria still keeps the lead in this article of produce, sending above 300,000 bales to London; New South Wales and Queensland, together, 225,000 bales; and New Zealand, 189,441 bales; South Australia contributes 110,000 bales, and Tasmania, nearly 24,000 bales. The Cape Colony also sends about 190,000 bales. These quantities, irrespective of their money value, which of course depends on the state of the market, are sufficiently impressive to Crystal Palace visitors, who here see what a bale of wool is, as they might indeed see it, equally well, at the docks near Blackwall. Arithmetical imagination is still more powerfully exercised by the further statement, that all this wool comes off the backs of seventy or eighty millions of sheep, now grazing on colonial pastures in the Southern Hemisphere, to keep the looms of Leeds, of Bradford and Huddersfield, of Tweedside, of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, always busied in the fabrication of clothing for mankind.

The return of pauperism shows that during the third week of September there were in the metropolis 85,223 paupers, of whom 48,269 were indoor and 36,954 outdoor. This shows an increase of 2353, 3150, and 8928 as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1880, 1879, and 1878. On the last day of the third week of September 623 vagrants were relieved, of whom 461 were men, 134 women, and 28 children.



THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS: ENTRANCE TO THE CITADEL, CAIRO.



THE BRITISH SQUADRON OFF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.



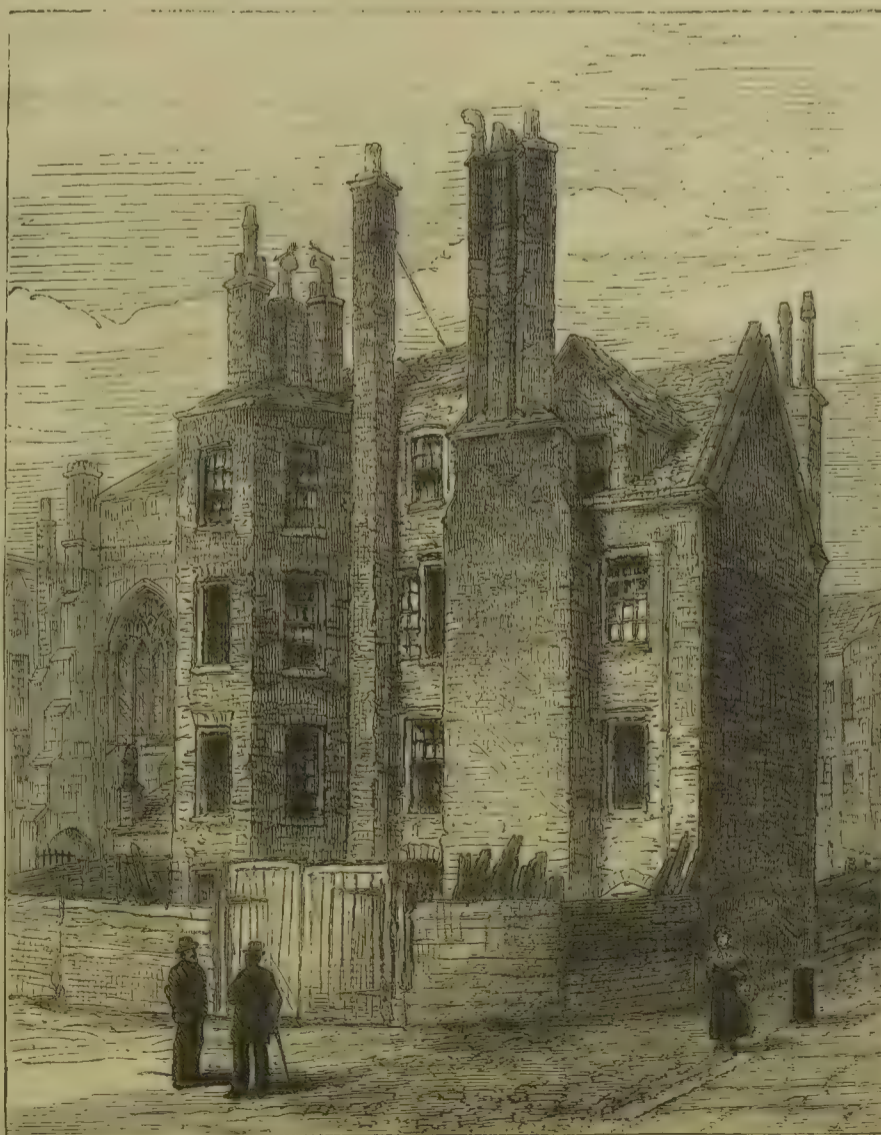
BOATS CARRYING OFFICERS TO SEE THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

### OLD BUILDINGS IN LINCOLN'S INN.

We give an illustration of part of the old buildings of Lincoln's Inn now being rapidly demolished. This may be added to preceding memorials of most of the picturesque buildings of Old London which the ruthless hand of the modern "improver" is so busy in sweeping away. It is a singular fact that in the wall of one of the sets of chambers now being destroyed lie the remains of one of the former occupants. A curious epitaph, partly in Latin and partly in English, marked the spot until recently. The barrister in question died in the seventeenth century; and his virtues, with the dates of his biography, were set out at length in rhyming lines. Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. G. B. Lancaster Woodburne, of Lincoln's Inn.

### THE CITADEL AT CAIRO.

The apparently critical situation of the Government of his Highness Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, in presence of a rebellious military interest, whose demonstration was noticed in our last, may be considered still likely to give fresh interest to our views of the capital city. It is true that Cairo is almost as well known to English tourists as many European towns; but its strongly Eastern character, more Asiatic than African, and its historical renown as the seat, in old times, of a great Mohammedan Caliphate, preserve the romantic dignity of its name. The ancient Citadel, built by Saladin, and rebuilt or restored by Mohammed Ali, founder of the present ruling family, was the scene of that ferocious deed, the massacre of the Mameluke Beys, by which Mohammed Ali established his power in Egypt. Having invited them to a feast and friendly conference, when they were parading on horseback in the court of the Citadel, he ordered the gates to be suddenly closed upon them, and had them all mercilessly shot down by the surrounding troops of his soldiery. The only one of the Mamelukes who escaped was Emin Bey. He spurred his horse over



OLD BUILDINGS IN LINCOLN'S-INN, NOW BEING DEMOLISHED.

a heap of his slaughtered comrades, and sprang upon the battlements. It was a dangerous height, but in a moment he took the leap; and the next moment he was disengaging himself from his crushed and dying horse, amidst a shower of bullets flying around him. Emin Bey escaped, and found safety in the sanctuary of a mosque, and afterwards in the desert of the Thebaid. There can be no doubt that the Mamelukes, the licentious and insolent foreign chiefs of a mercenary army, were the cause of much evil to Egypt under the Turkish Empire; but this was not the right way to deal with them.

### THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The British naval squadron lately cruising on the coast of China, under the command of Captain East, H.M.S. Comus, was composed of that ship, the Encounter, the Curaçoa, the Pegasus, the Albatross, the Fly, the Mosquito, and Zephyr. On Midsummer Day, it anchored off the seaward end of the Great Wall of China. We are indebted to an officer of the squadron for two sketches of this interesting subject. The famous wall, he tells us, is a great earthenwork, revetted entirely with brick and stone on the outside. Though built two thousand years ago, it is in wonderfully perfect condition. The seaward end is a large fort, which has of late been restored. This fort is manned by about two hundred Tartar soldiers, fine-looking men, with wretched muskets. The fort is partially armed with cannon, but no ammunition was seen. The commanding officer, a mandarin, received the British naval officers who landed with much civility. He told them there were 40,000 Chinese troops in the neighbourhood. This was probably an exaggeration, but there were several camps, protected by an earthen rampart 15 ft. high; the huts inside were neat and clean. In the ditch or moat beside the wall, which was once easily filled with water from the streams that flow through the plain, crops of barley and maize were peacefully growing. Four miles

from the sea, and close under the Great Wall, is the large walled city of Ninghae. It had not been visited by any Europeans during the past four years, and no missionary is resident there. The British officers visited this city, and met with no incivility. It is a town of wide open streets, with much trade and bustle; horses and mules seemed to be abundant, and the neighbouring country is well cultivated. Farther inland, the Great Wall begins to ascend the mountains. Our countrymen walked on the wall, rising to an elevation of 1200 ft., which commanded a wide view. On their return to the fort, the mandarin commandant regaled them with refreshing cups of tea. Their arrival, however, seemed to have occasioned some commotion at Ninghae; there was a coming and going, to and fro, of several Chinese officials, with Tartar cavalry escorts. The fort and the camp made a great display of silk flags, whether to do honour to the foreigners, or, as they were told by a Chinese, "to make them frightened." The squadron left its anchorage next day.

### HOME NEWS.

There is no truth in the report which has been published of a recent discovery of coal on Lord Dudley's estate.

The Channel squadron, consisting of the *Minotaur*, the *Agin-court*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Achilles*, left Plymouth on Sunday for Vigo.

Mr. Alderman Hanson and Mr. William Anderson Ogg, the incoming Sheriffs for the City and Middlesex, were on Wednesday inaugurated in due form at the Guildhall.

Lord Napier of Magdala presided last Saturday at the third annual dinner of the officers who took part in the relief of Lucknow in 1857 under Generals Outram and Havelock. The dinner was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.

Mr. John Montador, master of the fishing-boat *Francis*, of Cellardyke, has been presented with a Board of Trade medal for saving the lives of the crew of an Inverness fishing-boat off Fraserburgh in June last.

The *Standard* states that Lady Frances Evelyn Bertie, daughter of the Earl of Abingdon, has joined the Church of Rome, and has entered the novitiate of the Convent of the Visitation, at Westbury.

At a meeting of the Dover Town Council on Tuesday night a letter was read from the Treasury refusing to sanction a loan of £17,500 for the purpose of erecting Assembly Rooms and Municipal buildings.

Volunteer teams representing the counties of Somerset and Cornwall met on Tuesday in a friendly rifle-match at Totnes, Devonshire. The teams consisted of fifteen on each side, and the match resulted in the victory of Somerset, whose score was 1202 against 1199 points made by the Cornish team.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday a resolution was passed referring the American plan for the chemical extinction of fire and the possibility of its application to the City of London to the consideration of the Streets Committee.

At the Cardiff Townhall on Wednesday the Mayor presented to Captain Moorlan a binocular glass, which had been sent by the German Ambassador, in recognition of the captain's gallant conduct in rescuing the lives of the crew of a German vessel.

The Council of the Charity Organisation Society are about to publish a Register of Charities, which will include those institutions whose office or sphere of operations is in the metropolis, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The Hospital Sunday Fund has received its first legacy—one of £300, free of duty—from a gentleman, who made it a stringent condition of the acceptance of the bequest that his initials only, "T. J. M.," should be given in any public announcement.

At an important meeting held at Brighton on Thursday week it was decided to organise a domestic, sanitary, and scientific exhibition on a very large scale in that town. An executive committee was formed of gentlemen of great practical experience, with power to appoint committees of sections.

Lord O'Hagan will give the opening address to the Social Science Congress at Dublin next Monday. Among the other addresses to be given are the following:—"On Education," by Sir Patrick J. Keenan; "On Health," by Dr. Cameron; "On Economy and Trade," by Mr. Goldwin Smith; and "On Art," by Lord Powerscourt.

At a recent meeting of the Court of Common Council Mr. Cox, chairman of the City of London School Committee, moved that an address, in a suitable gold box, be presented to Mr. Gladstone, and that he be invited to sit for a marble bust, to be placed in the Guildhall. Mr. Alderman Stone seconded the proposal. A debate followed, and the resolution was carried by 104 to 14.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Thames*, which has been built by Messrs. J. and F. Thomson, of Glasgow, was launched from their yard on Monday. She is 390 ft. long, 42 ft. broad, and 35 ft. deep, with engines of 750-horse power nominal. Her first voyage will be on the company's Australian line.

In London last week 2330 births and 1279 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 205 and the deaths 108 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 26 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 31 from whooping-cough, 3 from typhus fever, 40 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 33 from diarrhoea, and 3 from dysentery.

Archdeacon Denison has circulated among his villagers at Brent Knoll, in Somerset, a paper setting forth the extent to which he has, during the last quarter of a century, supplied the district with water. Finding that epidemic disease prevailed for want of water, he dug for wells, and has now ten reservoirs, four springs, and eight dams with fountains, filter beds, tanks, and pumps. The Archdeacon has spent £1500 on the works, and he calls upon the people to take up the matter.

The considerable surplus remaining over from the National Fisheries Exhibition held at Norwich in April has been disposed of as follows:—Norfolk and Suffolk Fish Acclimatization Society, £400; the International Fisheries Exhibition (1883), £200; £50 each to the societies for the preservation of the Yare, the Ouse, and the Waveney; £20 each to the societies for the preservation of the *Thet* and the *Art*; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution £25; and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society £25. A balance of £160 remains.

Messrs. Maddocks and Harlow, the delegates expelled from the recent Trades Union Congress because their expenses had been paid by another association, have been censured for their conduct by the Birmingham Trades Council. The Council at the same time expressing its approval at the expulsion of the delegates from the Congress. Maddocks admitted that his expenses had been paid by merchants and others interested in the sugar trade, and Harlow said that he had been paid to write a paper on export bounties.

### ART-BOOKS.

Architecture is too generally regarded as a comparatively dry, uninteresting subject. To dispel this illusion—to create in any person of ordinary observation and education a keen interest in architectural problems and the great architectural movement of the age—we know of no work better adapted than the first volume of *House Architecture*, by J. J. Stevenson, two volumes (Macmillan and Co.). The second volume treats of the history of house-planning, from the hut of the savage to the feudal castle—when earls and barons and their ladies, even kings and queens, with their host of attendants and retainers, passed much of their time together in one great hall—down to the modern residence, with its congeries of numerous rooms. The arrangements proper to a town or country mansion, the disposition of the reception, private, and sleeping rooms, the necessary connection of the dining-room with the kitchen, and—still more necessary for comfort—the detachment of the nursery, the suitable aspect for the several kinds of rooms, the sanitary requirements, the nature of materials and construction, and a thousand other matters which must be taken into consideration to satisfy the complex wants of our advanced civilisation, are all treated of in a very sensible, instructive manner. These practical details are, however, somewhat outside our province. Returning, therefore, to our opening remarks, we have in the first volume a preliminary inquiry as to what constitutes good architecture, and the conditions necessary for its production. Mr. Stevenson rightly asserts that the main element of architectural excellence is harmonious Proportion—the especial merit of Greek and styles derived therefrom. While on this subject he makes some severe strictures on Mr. Ruskin's fallacies regarding Greek architecture and ornament. Mr. Stevenson also remarks that only one class of buildings by the Greeks—i.e., their temples, are preserved to us; but it would be absurd to suppose that the perfect art displayed in these would fail them when employed to meet domestic wants. The present unsatisfactory condition of architecture arises, not as Mr. Ferguson maintains, from people employing a professional architect instead of building for themselves, but because there is no one adopted national style in which all could work to a common progressive result. In reviewing the successive styles (which he does broadly, though with more especial reference to house architecture) our author traces very felicitously the origin of Gothic to the attempts of the mediæval builders to reproduce the Roman basilica from then existing remains. But they had lost the Roman secrets of construction, and substituted wooden roofs; these, however, being frequently burnt, led, through various tentative experiments, to the introduction of the pointed arch—a feature that soon became the ruling characteristic of the whole mode of construction. Gothic, however, though admirable for its own sake, and admissible on account of its associations in ecclesiastical structures, is not suitable for civil and domestic buildings because the pointed arch, roof, ceilings, and windows are not required, but, on the contrary, are wasteful, obstructive, and therefore illogical. For such purposes the Gothic "revival" is, as here asserted, defunct; and Mr. Stevenson, casting about to discover what should be a national style, traces the history of the renaissance in England from Inigo Jones, and fancies that the so-called "Queen Anne style," which, however, began, he says, before her reign, and which is used with something of "Gothic freedom," may be what is wanted. Rather, we should say, the style of the succeeding Adams' period, which was a decided advance in good taste, would be a better point of departure, with the aim at developing greater power and variety. The style, especially as seen in interior decoration, is vastly better proportioned, purer, more delicate: the qualities Mr. Stevenson lauds in an early chapter. Much of that which is presented in our streets as "Queen Anne" is a hybrid classic-Gothic, Anglo-Dutch product, noticeable chiefly for ungainly curves, debased ornament, and clumsy, prison-like window frames. It is curious to see how the common-sense and acuteness evinced on all other points seems to forsake the writer when he comes to treat of the hobby he has adopted, and of these wooden window grilles in particular. For him, they continue the walls like the window traceries and transoms of Gothic. But—irrespective of the obstacles they wilfully interpose on looking out, and on looking in, in shop fronts—they can hardly be felt as part of a brick wall, and, if so felt, it must be as a distracting surface of discordant squares, precisely where shadow and repose are required to yield the balance of light and shade, which, as Mr. Stevenson justly says elsewhere, is a first essential of good architecture.

Eighteen *Lectures on Art*, delivered by the late Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., in his capacity of Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy, have been published by Messrs. Bickers and Son. These lectures, although they treat chiefly of sculpture, and were addressed to the Academy students, are by no means dry, and strictly technical. They contain, besides valuable hints to students generally, and of sculpture in particular, an abundance of advice available for artists in general, many observations on ancient authors, who have made incidental allusions to sculpture, on the ancient and Renaissance masters of the art, on the personal character and works of the principal sculptors of our own school, and on the character of Sir Joshua Reynolds, together with an analysis of his "Discourses"—all which observations will be found of interest to the unprofessional reader. We do not follow Mr. Weekes always in his theorising: his thesis—not a new one—that "beauty is utility" is subject to much qualification. It required, however, fuller treatment at the lecturer's hands to admit of discussion. If we would arrive at any sound conclusions respecting the nature of the beautiful, or, more properly speaking, our perceptions of it, we need not at first refer to Burke and such writers, or even to Plato, but humbly commence to examine our rudimentary sensations, as indicated by Darwin, and so suggestively followed up by Grant Allen in his book on the *Physiology of Æsthetics*. Nevertheless, these lectures contain much that is eminently practical and sound, the fruit of long and successful practice, pleasantly and sometimes humorously conveyed. Their chief charm, however, resides in the testimony they bear to the estimable character of their author, to his truthful upright simplicity and rare modesty, to his clear, broad, well-balanced mind. A memoir of Mr. Weekes accompanies the lectures, and interspersed among them are photographs of his principal works.

*Essays on Art and Archaeology*, by Charles Thomas Newton, C.B. (Macmillan and Co.), consist of papers contributed by the Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum to the *Edinburgh Review*, *Archæological Journal*, and other periodicals during the last thirty years, with modifications and additions, bringing the facts with which they deal down to the present time. Mr. Newton's reputation stands so deservedly high, both for taste and learning, that we need not say that these essays will be found of sterling value to the classical archaeologist, particularly on the subjects of Greek inscriptions and numismatics; while the general

reader will find in them most interesting accounts of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ, and of researches and discoveries at Ephesus and the West Coast of Asia Minor, at Cyprus, the Kimmerian Bosphorus, and Olympia.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have published a handsome library edition of the full score of Handel's "Acis and Galatea;" the charming serenata produced by the great composer in 1721, immediately after his first English oratorio, "Esther"—both having been written at Cannons, the princely establishment of the Duke of Chandos, Handel's munificent and discriminating patron. The work now referred to is a special instance of the composer's versatility, containing, as it does, some choral music as sublime as any in his grand sacred productions, together with instances of dramatic and poetical expression that are equally admirable. The edition now referred to is a worthy reproduction of a classical masterpiece, and is similar, in beauty of engraving and printing, to other full scores—including that of Spohr's "Last Judgment"—issued by the same publishers. The slight orchestral score of Handel was augmented (as were others of his works, notably "The Messiah") by Mozart, and Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.'s edition includes these important features. It is to be hoped that the publishers will continue to extend their series of full scores of masterpieces by the great composers. From the same firm we have a skilful adaptation, by G. Alibrandi, of Chopin's fourth "Ballade" for two performers on two pianofortes, thus giving a fuller and richer effect to the piece than that which can be obtained from its performance by a single player on one instrument.

"The Bride," composed by A. C. Mackenzie; "The Widow of Nain," by A. J. Caldicott (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.). These are the two cantatas—the first secular, the other sacred—which were produced at the recent Worcester Festival, as noticed by us in our reports of the performances. Having already commented in detail on their respective merits and characteristics, and recorded our opinion that both are above the average value of new music, we need now only specify their publication in a neat, compact, and inexpensive form.

"Doubting or Dreaming" ("Mon cœur tu fremis") is a pleasing setting, by Mr. A. Goring Thomas, of words by M. Jules Barbier, with an English translation by Mr. Theo. Marzials. The melody is simple and graceful, and is well set off by a characteristic accompaniment, which, although not difficult, has a distinctive style above the average. The same publishers (Messrs. Metzler and Co.) have issued a "Grande Valse Brillante," for the pianoforte, composed by Mr. W. G. Cousins (conductor of the London Philharmonic Society), and dedicated to Lady Benedict. It is a spirited composition, in which the dance rhythm is preserved with brilliant effect.

"Suite de Pièces," by Edwin M. Lott (Ashdown and Parry), is a series of movements for the pianoforte, composed on the model of the masterpieces produced, under the same title, by Bach and Handel. The pieces now referred to consist of a prelude and fugue, an allemande, a courante, and an air with three "doubles" (the old term for variations). In each of these there is much skilful and interesting writing, the work altogether being a very successful essay in a form that was much more in use formerly than now.

Mr. G. B. Allen's "New Pianoforte Tutor" (published by W. Morley, jun., and Co.) is a concise and clear instruction-book, in which explanations are simplified and practical exercises are given; altogether well calculated to facilitate the progress of young students.

### EDUCATION.

Mr. W. H. Smith presided at the distribution of the prizes at the Devon County School, West Buckland, on Wednesday.

The autumn term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes, at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, in connection with the Science and Art Department, will begin next Monday.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., gave an address on University Extension at St. Mary's Schools, Whitechapel, on Wednesday—Sir Julian Goldsmid in the chair.

Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on Feb. 15 and 16, and on March 29 and 30, 1882.

Mr. Christopher Graham, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, has been appointed Senior Mathematical Fellow of Malvern College; and the Rev. M. A. Bayfield, late Assistant-Master at Marlborough College, has been appointed master of the fifth form at Malvern.

Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., opened a workmen's club at Warrington last week, and in recommending the members to join science and art classes he said the British workmen had now all the world to compete against, and they needed to use every weapon in their armoury; but, aided by knowledge and skill and technical education, they would be sure to win in the long run, no matter whence competition might come.

The Dean of Durham and Mr. A. Pease, M.P., spoke yesterday week at a distribution of certificates at Darlington in connection with class examinations under the Universities' extension scheme. Mr. Pease said the changes made by the Universities of late years had been beneficial. Many Non-conformists felt the loss they had sustained by past exclusion, and rejoiced to see efforts made to permanently extend the benefits of the Universities to artisans.

The fifty-ninth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, will begin on Monday next. The fifty-eighth anniversary will be held in December, under the presidency of the Earl of Lytton; and the Countess of Lytton has consented to distribute the prizes to the successful candidates of the past session. The committee again appeal for contributions towards the new building.

Nearly the whole of the members of the Brighton School Board were present on Monday afternoon at the formal opening of two sets of Board Schools, which have been erected in Finsbury and Preston-roads, at a cost of about £20,000. The schools will accommodate 1500 children. Mr. M. Wallis, Chairman of the Board, presided, and addresses were given by Mr. W. T. Marriott, M.P., Dr. Richardson, and Mr. E. Chadwick, C.B.

A recent article in a Bradford paper contained the following statement:—"It has transpired that Lord Bective has enormous interests in the cultivation of American wheat, and there is no wonder that he has protested against justice being done to the British farmer, lest his own interests on the other side of the Atlantic should be damaged." A letter appears in Monday's issue of the paper in which Lord Bective says:—"Will you be good enough to contradict this statement, as I have no interest of any sort in the cultivation of American wheat, or in American manufactures of any kind."



HAPPY DAYS.

## The Extra Supplement.

## HAPPY DAYS.

Will not these girls say so, when they look back through the years of womanhood to which they are but now looking forward, and remember the summer holiday they spent on the river, at the farther side of the Park, where two sisters, with a cousin who was their guest and bosom friend, were permitted by the Earl, their father, to rove about in playful freedom? There is no fear of their light weights upsetting the solid old punt; and if such mischance could befall them, it is well known that these young ladies have learnt to swim, like many of their sex, nowadays, in the upper classes of English society. The artist has contrived, by their respective attitudes, one with the punting-pole, another reaching the spray of hazel rather above her head, and the third, taking the sprig just plucked off, as she sits in unstudied repose, to show their graceful and healthy figures with a very natural and agreeable effect. The happiness of youth, and the loveliness of youth also, here meet our view.

## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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## THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

The terrible devastation of extensive districts in the State of Michigan, in the same manner as befel the neighbouring State of Wisconsin three or four years since, by great fires spreading through the forests and overwhelming the cleared and cultivated plots of ground, has been the subject of repeated distressing reports since the beginning of last week. These fires seem to have arisen in consequence of the extreme drought and intense heat felt in all parts of the United States during several weeks past. The section of Michigan where the fire occurred was recently covered with forests, and was occupied by nearly

50,000 people, mostly new settlers, nearly all poor or of limited means. There had been no rain for two months. The fires broke out on Monday week, accompanied by a hurricane. This swept on with a sheet of flame, which spared nothing. The entire peninsula between Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay has been burnt over, embracing a surface of fifty square miles. In Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer, and Tuscola counties, and the adjacent territory, dead bodies have been discovered in all directions. It is estimated that 500 persons have perished, and that 5000 are homeless. The destruction of property is immense. This section of the country was recently occupied by small farmers who had made

partial clearings. The population fled for safety, seeking refuge anywhere, and corpses are now found by the roadside, in fields, in wells, and in the ruins of houses. In twenty townships scarcely one building or any supplies remain. More than two hundred persons are known to have been destroyed, many of them by the roadside or in the fields while trying to escape. A committee of the citizens of Port Huron, Michigan, headed by Mr. Conger, a member of the Senate, are appealing for help on behalf of the sufferers yet living. They say that they have already received reports, according to which over 200 persons have perished, and they state their opinion that thrice that number have probably



APPLE GATHERING.

been burned to death. Thousands of persons have been rendered destitute and homeless. Cattle, sheep, and pigs, have been burnt in the fields, and there is a terrible scarcity of water, owing to the drought.

## APPLE-GATHERING.

There was once, in the age of classic pastorals, a young lady named Galatea, who was sometimes employed in gathering apples. She had been known to pelt a gentleman with the plump and heavy fruit, which was a rather naughty action, but she meant no harm. The serious face of this good English girl upon the ladder betrays no lurking purpose of such a sportive trick. She may be the farmer's daughter, who has

come into the orchard, partly willing to be useful, and partly for a bit of fun, to assist others in collecting the household store. Such a basket as that which hangs by an iron hook to one rung of the ladder where she now stands has quite a look of business. It will soon become too heavily laden for the girl's hand to lift in safety, as she ascends to reach the higher branches of the tree. Somebody must then take her place at a superior elevation, or else the basket must be lowered and emptied that she may go on with this pleasant work. For it is pleasant, she feels, perched in fearless ease upon a step twenty feet above the ground, to bask in the sunshine and the breeze of a fine autumn day, and to exercise a daring but still graceful dexterity in plucking these rosy globes from the bough just

overhead. If one of them should fall upon her shoulder, it would not frighten her much; but if it should smite the head of Cousin Tom, that lazy fellow below, the laugh would be all on her side.

## "INTRUDERS."

This, too, is an incident of the Tourist Season. It might be in the Lake District, or in North Wales, at a small rustic inn which has but one parlour. No place of temporary sojourn is more apt to be convenient and agreeable, so long as one guest or one party can have sole occupation. The table is plain wood, with half a table-cloth, and the chairs are mere Windsor, hard and uncushioned; but healthy young persons

do not want a sofa. If they chance to be a newly-married pair, they do not need a billiard-room, a boudoir, a library, or a pianoforte, for the evening diversion after their long daily stroll over moors and mountains. They have ordered a nice little dinner, with a bottle of the tolerable wine that the host wisely keeps for visitors of refined taste. Half an hour, since this gentle couple sat down to table, has been so well employed that their strength and good spirits are renewed from the morning's fatigue. It is just the time for once more repeating to each other the fond story of their mutual love, and for discussing the recent festive ceremonial at their parish church a hundred miles away, the demeanour of all their kindred and friends upon that occasion, and the plans for their own household life. Rather than break in upon such confidences, who would not prefer to sit in the common tap-room? Let us hope that such will be the voluntary determination of those two male pedestrian tourists, with their knapsacks and their big sticks, their dusty jackets and knickerbockers, whom the apologetic waiter has been obliged to usher into the room. If they are gentlemen, they will not choose to stay there, provided there be any other apartment where they can sit down to eat and drink.

### THE ALLMANNAGJA, ICELAND.

The Tourist in Iceland, whose visit to the Geysirs has furnished subjects for several recent Illustrations, should not omit going also to see the Thingvalla, more correctly written Thingvellir, where the ancient political assembly of Norse freemen used to be held in July every year, during more than eight centuries. It was called the "All-Thing," or Meeting of All; and the name of the Allmannagja, which belongs to an amazing chasm, or rent in the earth, forming the approach to this memorable place of the open-air Parliament of Iceland, has a similar origin in the Norse language. Within a day's ride of the seaport town, Reykjavik, a high table-land of black lava, partly decomposed, but with innumerable blocks and hard pieces, is intersected by many clefts, rifts, and fissures of various width and depth, the effect of reiterated volcanic disturbance. The greatest of these is the Allmannagja, which is about sixty feet wide, and has a depth varying from one to two hundred feet, with a river, the Oxera, flowing through its length, here forming a grand cataract, there pouring into a subterranean passage, and finding its outlet into the Thingvalla Lake. It seems as though a narrow strip of the lava plain, some four miles long, had sunk into a vast fissure opened beneath. The gloomy space here inclosed between the opposite walls of rugged lava was naturally well adapted for those stern debates and legislative decrees of the ancient Northmen, which formerly maintained their warlike independence. The neighbouring lake is a fine sheet of water, measuring about ten miles each way, and with many picturesque islets; beyond this is a lofty range of volcanic mountains.

### ART NOTES.

The Lord Mayor will entertain the members of the Royal Academy at the Mansion House on the evening of Oct. 26.

A companion statue to that of the late Prince Consort, of her Majesty, has been commissioned for Birmingham. It will be of white Sicilian marble, and six feet in height.

The prizes in the competition for a monument to the late Mr. Baer, the Russian naturalist, have been awarded—M. Franz Villebois, of Dorpat, receiving the first, and Herr Wagnmüller, of Munich, the second prize.

It is reported that the picture "The Monarch of the Meadows," by Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., has been stolen from the house of Mr. Allcroft, of Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, and it is feared that it has been destroyed.

Mr. P. G. Hamerton, author of "Etching and Etchers," is preparing a new work, entitled "The Graphic Arts," which will be copiously illustrated with engravings and drawings by various masters, reproduced in facsimile. Messrs. Seeley and Co., Fleet-street, are the publishers.

An exhibition of objects of Spanish and Portuguese decorative art will be held at Lisbon during November next. The Spanish Government has consented to allow all its contributions to the Peninsular Exhibition at South Kensington to be transferred to Lisbon, and the finest treasures of the Portuguese Crown and the cathedral churches and chapels will be exhibited.

Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., visited Cardiff yesterday week and went over the Fine Art Exhibition. In the evening he met the committee at the Royal Hotel, and in the course of a non-political speech offered to present the Mayor, on behalf of the new Free Library, with a splendid landscape painting, which he has exhibited at the exhibition. It is to form a nucleus of the proposed art gallery.

The marble bust of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, executed by Mr. Theed, and presented to the Household Cavalry Brigade by his widow, has been placed in the mess-room of Knightsbridge Barracks. It is admirably executed, and all the details of the uniform accurately produced. On the marble pedestal are enumerated the principal battles and actions in which the Field Marshal was engaged—his services having extended over seventy-five years.

The late Dean of Westminster has bequeathed to the University of St. Andrew's his collection of curiosities and historical relics. These include souvenirs of the Desert of Sinai and of Palestine, gathered by the Dean himself during his Eastern tour, as well as many memorials connected with the Eastern Church and also with famous scenes in mediæval and modern history. In handing this collection over to the University, the executors of the late Dean have expressed a wish that it should be preserved in a separate cabinet within the museum of the University.

The Coachmakers' and Coach-Harnessmakers' Company, as on previous occasions, has offered a number of prizes for competition among the persons engaged in the trade of coach-making, clerks, foremen, workmen, or apprentices who have been actually employed and resident in the United Kingdom and British subjects being eligible. Prizes consisting of silver and bronze medals, and sums varying from £2 to £10 are (according to the *City Press*) offered for freehand drawings of foliage or ornaments from nature or models in pencil, ink, or crayon in outline and not shaded; for working drawings of a canoe-shaped landau, and for full-sized working drawings on canvas-backed paper of a victoria on elliptic springs.

Plovers, in great numbers, are now frequently met with upon the farms about Ashford, Feltham, and other parts of West Middlesex.

Mr. W. H. White has been appointed Chief Constructor at the Admiralty, in succession to Mr. Crossland, who has retired on account of ill-health. In consequence of this appointment Mr. White resigns his position at the Royal Naval College, where he has taken charge of the instruction in naval architecture from the first establishment of that institution.

### THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The death of James Abram Garfield, the late President of the United States, after eleven weeks of suffering, from the wound inflicted by a murderer's pistol at Washington, has been the theme of universal regret, mingled with admiring esteem for his character, and sympathy with his family and with his countrymen, who mourn so great a loss. A portrait and memoir of President Garfield appeared in our last publication, his death having taken place at Long Branch, on the New Jersey seacoast, on the Monday evening of last week. The removal of his body to Washington, on Wednesday, the ceremonial lying in state at the Capitol there, and on Saturday the further removal of the coffin to Cleveland, in Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, where it was solemnly interred on Monday last, have been reported by telegraph from day to day. In the meantime, we have both witnessed and shared in Great Britain such a continued and spontaneous manifestation of genuine public feeling upon this subject as never before was exhibited by the English nation for any similar event which had occurred in another country. It could only be equalled by the expression of general sentiment upon such occasions as the death of the late Prince Consort, or that of the great Duke of Wellington, or of the great Sir Robert Peel. The other nations of Europe, having a secondary claim to join their tributes of mournful homage with that of the citizens of the great English American Republic, but feeling not less sincere regard for President Garfield's memory and regret for the sudden bereavement, have given every possible token of their just concern; all the Imperial and Royal Courts and other foreign Governments have sent earnest messages of condolence, while the Press and the other organs of social opinion have spoken emphatically upon the subject. In England this has been done without a single exception or omission by all the agents of public or corporate authority, civil or religious, who have had an opportunity of utterance during the past ten or twelve days. The effect has been very impressive; and we are assured that it has been gratefully felt in America, as well as by the American citizens now sojourning amongst us, who showed it with an unpremeditated outburst of emotion, by their demeanour at the Exeter Hall meeting on Saturday afternoon.

The chairman of that meeting, the Hon. James Russell Lowell, United States Minister in London, remarked, in the beginning of his opening speech, that they came to "offer such consolation as was possible to a noble mother and a noble wife, suffering as few women had been called upon to suffer." The aged mother and the widow of President Garfield, whose portraits we are now enabled to present to our readers, should be first mentioned in noticing the objects of strongest personal interest upon this sorrowful occasion. Everybody has heard or read of these two estimable ladies; and first of her by whom, nearly fifty years ago, when his father, the struggling poor farmer in the backwoods of Ohio, had prematurely died, the child destined to such a noble career was reared amidst extreme poverty and self-denying toil, as one of the humble peasantry of a rude and rustic neighbourhood, and was trained in all the habits and principles of manly virtue. Mrs. Eliza Garfield, now approaching the eightieth year of her age, is said to have received so severe a shock from the tragical death of this her youngest son—"my baby," as she instinctively called him when told of the cruel act that has laid him low—that she may be expected very soon to follow him to a happier world. This simple-hearted woman, the true, brave, good mother, whom he kissed in sight of tens of thousands of spectators, the instant after his inauguration as President, in front of the Capitol at Washington, scarcely eight months ago, has lived to see his name honoured by the whole civilised world. But she is probably incapable of perceiving, and certainly of enjoying, the reverent and affectionate esteem which all the world must entertain for herself. Eliza Garfield, born Eliza Ballou, daughter of a Western farmer whose ancestors in Rhode Island, grafting the race of French Huguenots upon the New England stock, were notable local patterns and teachers of piety, integrity, and industry during many preceding generations, will not easily be forgotten in American history. We would again refer to the book that was noticed in our last, "From Log-Cabin to White House," by Mr. William Thayer, as a graphic and sympathetic narrative of the late President's boyhood, from which our readers will also learn enough of the character and conduct of his venerable parent. With regard also to the bereaved partner of his life, this lady was Lucretia Rudolph, a teacher at the Hiram Institute, whom the young Professor and Principal, James Garfield, married in November, 1859. To her no praise or honour can be given that equals in value the womanly sympathy of all wives and widows, the gratitude of all men on earth who hear of her good example, for the manner in which she has borne her part as the tender and faithful nurse, ever at her husband's bedside, through this terribly prolonged and most painful trial. "Break not, Oh woman's heart," as was said to our Queen upon the occasion of her widowhood, is as much as even the Poet Laureate can well say to Mrs. Garfield at the present moment. Our Queen has said it to her for us all. But we trust that the President's honoured widow may survive many years, to see his sons and daughter become distinguished among the best of their fellow-countrymen; and if Mrs. Garfield should ever visit this country, the highest and the lowest in rank of our nation will rejoice, for his sake, to welcome her presence amongst us. "The recent profoundly touching spectacle of womanly devotedness," as Mr. Lowell said, "in its simplicity, its constancy, and its dignity, has moved the heart of mankind in a manner without any precedent in living memory."

The surgeons made an anatomical inspection of President Garfield's body on Tuesday of last week, before its removal from the house where he died. They found that the ball, after fracturing the eleventh rib on the right side, had passed through the spinal column in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vertebra and driving a number of small fragments of bone into the adjacent soft parts, finally lodging below the pancreas about two inches and a half to the left of the spine, and behind the peritoneum, where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. The hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest, which the President complained of just before his death.

On Wednesday week, the body was conveyed by a special train to Washington. Along the whole route, there was one continued manifestation of sympathy and sorrow, in the populous cities as well as in the smaller villages, and even in the open country, through which the train passed. At the larger stations multitudes of people assembled, and stood silent and with heads uncovered as the train passed; while the tolling of bells and the flying of flags half-mast high, as well as the funeral drapery which covered the buildings, added to the solemnity of the scene. At numerous points along the route beautiful floral offerings were brought, and at several places the line was literally covered with ferns and flowers.

Men, women, and children collected on the porticos of the residences near the railway, at the crossings, and on the embankments, which commanded a near view of the passing train, and with uncovered heads gave evidence of their sorrow while it passed. No interruption or delay occurred during the journey, and the train finally entered the Washington Station, where a vast throng of people had assembled. One hundred and thirty officers of the army and navy formed a single rank on the left, facing the train as it rolled slowly into the station; every head upon the platform was uncovered, and stillness pervaded the crowd. Mrs. Garfield was escorted to a carriage by Mr. Blaine and her son Harry. The rest of the party, including President Arthur, General Grant, and the members of the Cabinet, entered other carriages. The ladies of the party did not go to the Capitol. Eight soldiers bore the casket to the hearse, the band meanwhile playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," while every head was bowed and eyes were dimmed with tears. The casket having been placed in the hearse, President Arthur's carriage followed immediately after it. The carriage containing Mrs. Garfield and her daughter was driven to the house of Mr. MacVeagh, whose guest she was during her stay in Washington.

As soon as the last of the party had entered the carriages the procession started on its way to the Capitol. It consisted of detachments of police and militia, several companies of regular troops, numerous military veterans and marines, and the Knight Templar Society, with bands of music. The hearse followed the procession, which was flanked on either side by a single line, consisting of the chief officers of the army and navy, including General Sherman. At the east front of the Capitol a vast crowd had assembled. At the foot of the steps a double file of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, headed by the officers of their respective houses, was in waiting to receive the casket when taken from the hearse. The band again played the same hymn as the remains were borne to the Rotunda and placed in the catafalque. The Senators and Representatives preceded the body and ranged themselves on each side of the dais. Close behind the casket walked President Arthur and Mr. Blaine, who were followed by Messrs. Waite, Windom, Hunt, Lincoln, MacVeagh, Kirkwood, James, General Grant, and others. The casket was opened, and President Arthur and Mr. Blaine approached, and, after looking upon the deceased President, slowly retired. The other persons present also advanced and gazed upon the President's face, which was greatly emaciated and somewhat discoloured. The public at large were then admitted. Forty members of the Army of Cumberland tendered their services as a guard of honour, and their offer was accepted. Among the floral decorations placed on the bier was one composed of white roses, smilax, and stephanotis, which was prepared and presented in the name of the Queen of England by the British Legation. It bore a card with the inscription, "Queen Victoria, to the memory of the late President Garfield, an expression of her sorrow and her sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and the American nation." This decoration alone remained at the funeral at Cleveland. It is computed that nearly 200,000 persons visited the Rotunda of the Capitol between Wednesday evening and Friday. The public were excluded on Friday at noon, when Mrs. Garfield, with her daughter and a few friends, entered and took a last look at the coffin, remaining there twenty minutes. The Rotunda was then arranged for the religious ceremonies. The invited persons were admitted, including President Arthur, who entered leaning on Mr. Blaine's arm; General Grant, Mr. Hayes, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Body, the Senate, and House of Representatives, as well as several officers of the Army and Navy. Mrs. Garfield and her family were absent. The services began with a hymn sung by a choir of fifty voices. The Rev. Dr. Rankin read selections from the Scriptures; and the Rev. Isaac Errett, an old friend of the late President, offered prayer. The Rev. Mr. Power, minister of the Christian Church of Washington, of which General Garfield was a member, delivered an address. The Rev. Dr. Butler offered a prayer. At the conclusion of the service the coffin was removed to the hearse at the east front of the Capitol, and the procession went down the avenue to the railway station. The funeral train left Washington at six in the evening, and arrived at Cleveland on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. Every village, or town, or city along the route, that had a belfry, tolled a passing knell when the train went by. In some places minute-guns were discharged; or bands played a dirge or funeral march. An immense crowd met the train on its arrival at Cleveland. Mrs. Garfield was here the guest of Judge Mason; the late President's mother was also at Cleveland, which is near her home. There was a procession of funeral carriages from the railway station to the Monumental Park. There the coffin was laid upon a catafalque, under the shelter of a tastefully constructed pavilion.

The funeral ceremony was performed on Monday. There was a grand procession from the Monumental Park to the Lake View Cemetery, passing through Ontario-street and Euclid-avenue. It was marshalled in nine divisions. These comprised the contingents of militia and soldiery sent by the different States; the veterans who fought in the Civil War, headed by those who belonged to Mr. Garfield's old regiment; branch lodges of the Grand Army of the Republic; students' societies and clubs, such as the Delta Upsilon, to which Mr. Garfield himself belonged; and many organised bodies of citizens, and of semi-official and municipal deputations, including a deputation from Mr. Garfield's old constituents.

The centre of the procession consisted of the Funeral Escort proper. At its head marched the Washington Marine Band. It included a body of Cleveland Horse, the funeral car, and a detachment of Federal Artillery. The pallbearers were Professor William J. Streaton, the Hon. B. Lockwood, I. H. Rhodes, H. C. White, Hon. R. P. Ramsey, Hon. J. W. Tyler, Edwin Cowles, D. P. Ellis, Hon. R. C. Parsons, Selah Chamberlain, William Robinson, and Captain C. E. Henry. They were chosen, not on account of their professional and social position, but because they were Mr. Garfield's intimate personal friends. They were distinguished from the rest of the procession by white silk badges.

The platform of the funeral car, supported on wheels, was 80 ft. by 16 ft. From its edge to within one inch of the ground floated heavy black drapery, bordered with a silver fringe. Heavy folds of white silk, on black silk cords, further ornamented the car. Two terrace steps led up to the pall. Between these steps rows of immortelles run around the whole car. At each corner of the platform stood flags draped in black. The arched canopy was supported by three columns on each side, covered with black cloth. Garlands of immortelles were coiled around these columns. The dome of the canopy, six feet above the cornice, was crowned by a great funeral urn wreathed with immortelles. The car was drawn by twelve black horses, four abreast, led by six negro grooms.

The funeral car was followed by carriages in which were Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, and Drum, Admiral Porter, Paymaster Looker, Surgeon-General Wares, Commodore Earl English, the ex-Presidents of the United States, the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, the Judges

of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Senators, the Governors of States and their staffs. There were also in this division Members of Congress, the Society of the Army of Cumberland, Mayors of large cities, and distinguished guests invited by the Secretary of State. The Ohio National Guard brought up the rear of the procession.

Minute-guns were fired during the march. Upon arriving at the cemetery the column halted, and, opening its ranks, faced inward, and reverently saluted the remains of the dead.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Robinson, presided over the funeral services in the Monumental Park. They consisted of singing by the Vocal Society, reading passages from the Scriptures by Bishop Bedell, the offering of prayer, another service of song by the Vocal Society, an address by the Rev. Isaac Errett, the reading of a hymn by the Rev. Jabez Hall, more singing, and finally the solemn Benediction, pronounced by the Rev. C. S. Pomeroy.

In the Cemetery, Chaplain H. Jones, of the 42nd Ohio Regiment, officiated. He offered a brief but earnest prayer that struck a responsive chord in the heart of every one in the mighty multitude of mourners. After that there was some singing of sacred music by the German Singing Societies, and the Benediction was pronounced by President Hinsdale, of Hiram College.

Nothing could exceed the simplicity of these proceedings, and yet their effect was solemn—we might say awe-striking. The vast crowd of mourners, with uncovered heads and grief-stricken countenances, stood, to all outward appearance, calm and self-restrained, sorrowing but silent.

Mr. Garfield's wife and mother and children attended the funeral ceremonies at the Pavilion. They drove to the grave behind the funeral car. They have gone to Mentor, the late President's house, near Cleveland.

The coffin has been deposited in the receiving vault, and will remain there until a built-in grave can be prepared. Over this a noble monument will soon be raised.

The public signs and expressions of mourning for President Garfield in England, more especially on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, were remarkable. On Sunday funeral sermons were preached at Westminster Abbey, by the Rev. E. C. Hawkins and Canon Duckworth; at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Canon Stubbs; and at many other churches and Dissenting chapels. On Monday evening there was a special funeral service, with an address or sermon from the Archbishop of Canterbury, at St. Martin's, Trafalgar-square. There was also a special service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Most of the city and borough municipal corporations in England, Scotland, and Ireland have passed resolutions expressing their regret and sympathy upon this occasion.

## THE NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

Upon the death of President Garfield, the Vice-President, General Chester A. Arthur, succeeded in due legal course to the Presidency of the United States. There is no such preference in contemplation when the election of the Vice-President, simultaneously with that of the President, takes place in the November of every fourth year. Neither General Arthur nor any of those who then voted for him could have anticipated his elevation to the highest political office. The Vice-Presidency is not, under ordinary circumstances, even regarded as giving its successful occupant a claim to be afterwards chosen President, but more commonly affords a certain degree of consolation to the minority section of the predominant party, saving this from a fatal split. The "Republican" party, which is generally opposed to the "Democratic" party in its views of the rightful extent of Federal authority, against that of the State Legislatures, and in its ideas of fiscal and monetary policy, included the supporters of General Arthur, as well as those of General Garfield. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether the substitution of the one for the other gentleman as President can lead to any important change in the practical resolutions of the United States Government. "State rights" are no longer in question, and the time has not yet arrived for the recognition of free-trade principles in America, whatever the Democratic and Southern interests may have to say for themselves. As for the particular differences between the one section of Republicans and the other, we conceive that their nature is most readily understood by contrasting the social condition of New York and other great commercial cities with that of the agricultural Western States. The State of New York, which calls itself the Empire State, deriving from its large population a great share of power in the House of Representatives at Washington, has been accustomed to claim a very large share of official emoluments nominally in the gift of the President, but really dispensed by the Republican Senators of that State. The Western States, speaking broadly, want nothing but an efficient and economical administration, and naturally disapprove of the system of bestowing this vast official patronage, which includes every clerkship in the Customs' and Post-Office throughout the Union, to reward mere partisan intriguers and declaimers. This is the vital question of the present day; and it was upon this, as we have observed, that the late President Garfield took his stand on behalf of purity of administration.

We must all earnestly hope that President Arthur will be guided and strengthened, in accordance with the apparently resolved mood of public opinion in America, to carry out the purpose which he announced last week, upon taking the oaths of office, in the following passage of his address:—

"All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to ensure domestic security and maintain friendly and honourable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavour to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience."

The new President was born, either at Albany, in the State of New York, or in Franklin County, Vermont, on Oct. 5, 1831. His father was the Rev. William Arthur, a Baptist Minister, who emigrated to America, from the county of Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year. General Arthur was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He afterwards taught for two years in a country school at Vermont; and then, having raised 500 dollars by rigid economy, went to New York, became a law student, and was admitted to the Bar. He was a delegate to the Convention of Saratoga which founded the Republican party, and has always taken a prominent part in the politics of the State and city of New York. During the war he was Quartermaster-General of the State; but he never served in the army. In 1872 he was appointed by General Grant Collector of the Port of New York, and his removal from that office in 1878 by President Hayes caused much stir at that time; General Arthur being looked upon as an obstacle in the way of that reform of the Civil Service which Mr. Hayes unsuccessfully endeavoured to effect. After his removal General Arthur returned to his law practice, and was lately at the head of one of the

best-known legal firms in New York, that of Arthur, Phillips, Knevals, and Ransom. His personal character, according to the testimony of political opponents, is without reproach. He was left a widower two years ago, but has a married sister to do the honours of the White House.

Our Portrait of President Arthur is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company. We present also those of the actual Ministers of the Federal Government at Washington, who were appointed by President Garfield, but it is uncertain how many of them will long continue in office.

## METHODIST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

No event in the history of Methodism has attracted so much attention as the recent gathering in City-road Chapel, London. Day by day the public journals have recorded its proceedings with a fulness of detail which has never before been accorded by the secular press to Wesleyan affairs. Nor has the action of journalism been confined to reporting. The Ecumenical Conference has been the fruitful theme for leader writing, and in this way many of the newspapers have taken occasion to speak well of Methodism and its usefulness in the world.

The Ecumenical Conference may be said to have originated in the Methodism of the United States. In America the Wesleyans have been more successful than in England, partly because they have had no Established Church and no ancient institutions to contend with. The American Methodists a few years ago sent to the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference their proposals for an Ecumenical Conference; a committee was immediately appointed in England, and after considerable and amicable correspondence with the Americans it was decided that the Conference should be held in London. It was felt from the beginning that a great deal would depend upon the basis of agreement and the sphere of operation as to the chances of success. Every point was thoroughly considered, and every precaution taken to prevent either failure or friction. It was unanimously agreed to exclude all topics of difference as to Church polity; and, though the Wesleyans are essentially one as to doctrine all over the world, it was felt that doctrinal discussions had better be avoided; and so the Conference, before it began, was fixed to be fraternal and very practical in its character.

The Conference, which began on Wednesday, Sept. 7, and lasted until Tuesday, Sept. 20, was composed of about four hundred delegates of ministers and laymen in equal numbers, as far as it could be arranged. They were divided into two sections, eastern and western, and two hundred delegates were assigned to each section. The western section included the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and their foreign missions respectively. So that, although there came more delegates from some places than from others, the representation practically covered the whole world. Both hemispheres were represented, together with the islands of the seas.

It is well known that the Methodists are divided into many sects. At various times since the death of Mr. Wesley differences of opinion have arisen on forms of Church government, and the mutual relations of ministers and laymen, and these differences have been brought on, sometimes by the power of individuals, and sometimes by the force of circumstances. But the differences have been confined to Church government. In doctrines and their kindred means of grace, the Wesleyans never have had any divisions. On the contrary, on these two all-important questions it is probably no exaggeration to say that the Wesleyans are more united than any other Church in the world. Their practical unity in all the affairs of Christian life and work was abundantly made manifest through the whole course of the assembly, from the first hour to the last.

The Western Section was composed of the following denominations:—Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Methodist Protestant Church, Evangelical Association, United Brethren, American Wesleyan Church, Free Methodist Church, Primitive Methodist Church in United States, Independent Methodist Church, Congregational Methodist Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal African Church Zion, Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Methodist Church of Canada, Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, Primitive Methodist Church of Canada, Canadian Bible Christians.

The Eastern Section of the Delegation embraced Great Britain and Ireland, their kindred foreign and colonial missions, and affiliated conferences. The following denominations were included in the representation:—Wesleyan Methodist Church, Irish Methodist Church, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodist Churches, Bible Christian Churches, United Methodist Free Churches, Wesleyan Reform Union, United Free Gospel Churches, French Methodist Church, Australasian Methodist Churches.

It would occupy too much space to attempt to give the statistics of the various Wesleyan bodies. The totals have been variously estimated, but putting them altogether, and including members of the congregations as well as members of the Churches, there are probably about twenty-three millions of Wesleyans in the world. This is a great and rapid work to be accomplished in less than a hundred and fifty years.

The Methodist Ecumenical Conference lasted ten days, and was held in two daily sessions—the morning session being from ten to half-past twelve, and the afternoon session from half-past two till five o'clock. The Conference was presided over by a fresh president each day; and these presidents were elected by the business committee in such a way as to secure that each of the leading Churches should in turn be represented in the chair. The order was to have an essay of twenty minutes, then an invited address of ten minutes, and then the discussion was open for any who could catch the chairman's eye; only these speakers were limited to five minutes each. With the exception of the first and the last day, there were two essays read in each session. Many of the essayists found the time too short, and the same difficulty presented itself to the speakers. The subjects for discussion were so wide that if the time allowed to each speaker had been considerably extended, they would not have been able to say all that might have been said. It was not always easy for the chairman to decide who should speak, and occasionally difficulties arose, on points of order. It is also to be noted that the American method of conducting Conferences is somewhat different to the English method, and this occasionally added to the difficulty. Nevertheless, the business was got through marvellously well, and it was generally agreed that Bishop Peck was the ablest President.

Ten days seems a long time to be in session for so many hours on practical and religious subjects, especially when essential points of difference were excluded. But the hours fled very swiftly, and no air of weariness at any time came over the Conference. The subjects for discussion were very judiciously selected, and presented a fourfold variety every day. The essayists and invited speakers were so selected that East and West should always go together, and the result of this arrangement was that every subject was more or less considered in the light both of British and American thought. The unity of principle, combined with variety of view, was frequently remarkable, and especially as it was not the result of any preconcerted arrangements.

Although the Conference was Methodist throughout, the subjects for discussion were surprisingly suitable for the consideration of any great Church anxious for the extension of its usefulness in the world. We have only space to enumerate a few of the topics—The Itinerant Ministry, Women and their Work in Methodism, Scriptural holiness, and the special fitness of Methodist means of grace to promote it; the Training of children in the Sunday school and church, so as to secure the largest evangelical denominational results; Methodism and the Lord's Day, juvenile temperance organisations and their promotion through the Sunday school and church; civil measures to suppress intemperance, and the relations of the Church to such movements; possible perils to Methodism from the Papacy, sacerdotalism, scepticism, formality, wordiness and improper amusements; the higher education demanded by the necessities of the Church in our time, the education and special training of ministers in theological schools, denominational literature, the newspaper and the use to be made of it in the Church, the maintenance of home missions among the most degraded populations, the best methods of reaching the unconverted sections among the richer classes; how waste, rivalries, and confusion arising from different Methodist bodies occupying the same or contiguous mission-fields may be prevented; the establishment and support of training-schools for native converts and native ministers in the foreign field; the use of the press in non-Christian countries for the promotion of the Gospel; and Methodism as a bond of brotherhood among the nations.

The foregoing topics were all handled in a devout and practical spirit; and, although both essayists and speakers showed different degrees of merit, it cannot be said of any of them that they were uninteresting and unprofitable. The Americans were inclined to take loftier views than the British, and indulged more in figures and metaphor; but there was the entire absence of "spread-eagleism" and the "high falutin'." There was much directness in the American mode of thought, as well as in the British. The African race were liberally represented and well received. They had among them men of very high mental character. In his closing address Bishop Simpson alluded to the concord in which they had been together, and the love in which they parted. It is certain that no unkind word was spoken in the Conference from beginning to end.

There was no secrecy whatever in the proceedings of the Conference. The press were freely admitted, and so were the general public, as far as the tickets would go. The chief limit to the numbers in attendance was the size of the chapel.

Of the results of this great gathering and its unique proceedings every man that cares to do so will judge for himself. Yet the public are not indifferent to the results, and the world-wide character of the Methodism of to-day makes its future of considerable importance to mankind. It is very evident that the Wesleyans are not violent politicians, for they are found everywhere, and contend for no particular form of government to the exclusion of all others. In the future, as in the past, their course will be one of moral reform, religious life, and intellectual progress. The influence of the Conference upon the Wesleyans themselves will be one of encouragement, enlargement, and renewed activity among the nations now that they have been brought face to face with their large and substantial successes as they never could have been before; they will begin to expect more, and dare more, and do more. The excitement of the Ecumenical Conference will settle down into fixed resolutions, which will lead to greater efforts for the religious welfare of mankind wherever the name of Wesley is known, or his doctrines preached.

It is candidly admitted that there is waste of power by the number of Wesleyan sects, and it is very well known that the multitudinousness of the Methodist denominations presents anything but a good spectacle in relation to the external unity of Christendom. If the good cannot be done without all these sects, and if they cannot agree to come together, the sects must go on as they are. But though all questions of organic union were excluded from the Conference the subject was indirectly referred to again and again, and there are unmistakable signs of no mean undercurrent in favour of organic union among some of the Wesleyan sects. It would be in many ways advantageous if their number were gradually lessened on both sides of the Atlantic by organic unions with each other. The amalgamations cannot be forced. They must come by growth, and in the opinion of some Methodists union among some of its denominations is coming in this way.

As separate bodies, the different Wesleyan sects will be more friendly with each other than they have ever been. It is not at all unlikely that in most towns they will unite to take the Lord's Supper together once a year.

The arrangements necessary for the conversion of St. Margaret's churchyard, adjoining Westminster Abbey, into a garden, have been completed.

A new life-boat was launched on Monday afternoon at Robin Hood's Bay, near Whitby. The boat is the gift of the children of Ephraim and Hannah Fox, of Dewsbury.

After the marriage of Mr. Howard and Lady Emily Bury, a thief who had secreted himself in Lady Charleville's house carried off the whole of her Ladyship's diamonds.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Counties Bank, which recently stopped, was held on Monday afternoon, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Taylor, chairman, presided. It was resolved to liquidate the affairs of the bank voluntarily, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Nicholls.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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A FOREST FIRE IN AMERICA.—SEE PAGE 333.



INTRUDERS.—SEE PAGE 333.

## OBITUARY.

## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR VINCENT EYRE.

Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, K.C.S.I., C.B., a distinguished Indian officer, died at Aix-les-Bains, Savoy, on the 22nd ult. He was born Jan. 22, 1811, the third son of Mr. Henry Eyre, of Bath, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. J. Concanon, of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, received his education at Addiscombe, and entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828. He served in the Afghan War in 1841, was severely wounded, and in 1842 taken prisoner, but escaped after eight months' incarceration. During the Indian Mutiny he commanded a field force for the relief of Arrah, and was Brigadier of Artillery at the first relief of Lucknow by Havelock and the occupation of the Alumbagh by Outram, by both which Generals he was honourably mentioned in despatches, besides receiving the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and the Companionship of the Bath. He also commanded an Artillery Division at Lucknow at the final siege, was Commissary of Ordnance in Afghanistan, and Inspector-General of Ordnance in Bengal. For these distinguished services Eyre was given the insignia of a K.C.S.I. in 1867, and had the Indian medal with two clasps. Sir Vincent married, first, Sept. 6, 1833, Emily Ahmuty (who died in 1851), only daughter of Colonel James Moutat, Bengal Engineers; and secondly, July 19, 1861, his cousin, Catherine Mary, only daughter of Captain Thomas Eyre, R.N. By his first wife he leaves Frederick Vincent, Colonel R.A., his eldest son, and other issue.

## GENERAL GALLOWAY.

General Thomas James Galloway, Colonel of the 70th Regiment, died on the 18th ult., at Kilmeague, Naas, in the county of Kildare, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged eighty-one. He entered the Army in 1821, attained the rank of Captain in 1827, Colonel 1854, Major-General 1863, Lieutenant-General 1871, and General 1877. In 1831 and 1832 he was employed in Jamaica during the insurrection of the Negroes, and during the Indian Mutiny he commanded the Peshawur Brigade. Subsequently he served in New Zealand, and he was appointed Colonel of the 70th Regiment in 1874.

## COLONEL ELD.

Colonel Frederic Eld, of Seighford Hall, Staffordshire, and of Leamington, died on the 19th ult., aged seventy-eight. He was eldest son of Mr. Francis Eld, of Seighford, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of Staffordshire 1821. Colonel Eld served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Kafir War of 1846-7, for which he had a medal. He was Lord of the Manor of Seighford, succeeding his brother in 1866. He married, in 1848, Annie Cecilia, daughter of Dr. Middleton, of Cape Town, South Africa, and leaves issue.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JERVIS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Jervis White-Jervis, R.A., for many years M.P. for Harwich, died on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Felixstowe, Ipswich. He was born March, 1825, the third son of Sir Henry Meredyth Jervis-White-Jervis, by Marian, his wife, third daughter of Mr. William Campbell, of Fairfield, Ayrshire, and was educated at Harrow, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1844, and was engaged under the Board of Ordnance in the United States in 1855, and subsequently in the Small Arms Department. From 1859 to 1880 he sat in Parliament, as a Conservative, for the borough of Harwich. He was author of several works, including a "Manual of Field Operations," "History of Corfu and the Ionian Islands," "The Enfield Rifle," and "Ireland under the British Rule." Colonel Jervis married, in 1855, Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Chevallier Cobbold, of the Holywells, Suffolk, late M.P., and leaves three sons and three daughters.

## MR. ROUNDELL, OF GLEDSTONE.

Mr. William Roundell, of Gledstone Park, near Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, High Sheriff of that county, died on the 21st ult. He was born July 17, 1817, the eldest son of the Rev. Danson Richardson Roundell, of Gledstone, J.P. and D.L., by Hannah, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Foulis, seventh Baronet, of Ingleby Manor, in the county of York. He was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1843. Mr. Roundell married, in 1864, Harriet Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Beynon Hackett, of Moor Hall, in the county of Warwick, and leaves issue. His brother, Mr. Charles Savile Roundell, M.A., some time private secretary to Earl Spencer, K.G., when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is now M.P. for Grantham. The Roundells of Screven, and subsequently of Gledstone, are one of those old English families which have held for centuries a leading position in their counties, and are still to be found in the list of the untitled aristocracy.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Percy A. Cunningham-Fairlie, at Monaco, on the 21st ult. His memoir will appear next week.

Montague Stuart Saunders, Captain H.M. Army Reserve, late of the 20th Hussars, on Aug. 30, at Quetta, Beloochistan.

Mr. Charles Chandos-Pole, J.P., in the county of Lancaster, Barrister-at-Law, on the 20th ult., at his residence, Stableford, Bridgnorth, aged fifty-eight.

The Hon. Frederick Curzon, Captain R.N., on the 23rd ult., aged fifty-eight, third son of Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, by Harriet Georgiana, his wife, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan.

Major-General Charles Frederick Parkinson, on the 18th ult., at Westwell, Streatham-common, aged seventy-five. He served with the 95th Regiment in the Crimea, and in the Central India campaign in 1858 and 1859, and had received several medals and clasps.

The Hon. Charles Robert Edwardes, on the 20th ult., in Wellington-square, Chelsea. He was born Aug. 7, 1813, the fifth son of William, second Lord Kensington, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Thomas, and was uncle of the present Lord Kensington.

Jane Elizabeth, sister of the present Lord Digby, recently, at Damascus. This lady, whose romantic career has been sketched by M. About in his *Grèce Contemporaine*, was born in 1807, and married, in 1824, to Edward, second Lord Ellenborough, by whom she had an only child, Arthur Dudley, born 1828, who died in 1830. In that year Lady Ellenborough was divorced, and in 1832 married the Bavarian Baron Venningen.

Mr. Henry Hale, of Acomb, near York, at Stoke d'Abernon, on the 15th ult., aged seventy-one. He was eldest son of Mr. Henry Hale, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley, and grandson of General John Hale, of Plantation, near Gisborough, Governor of London-derry and Coolmore Forts, whose father, Sir Bernard Hale, was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He married, in 1857, his cousin, Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel William Hale, of Acomb.

[Among our Obituary notices last week was one of General Henry Rigby, late of 31, Clauricarde-gardens, Bayswater-road, the name being wrongly given as Rigby.]

## CHESS.

VA (U.S.).—We shall be glad to see the problems referred to when it is convenient to you to send them. Your letters are always welcome, and are read with pleasure.

W B (Stratford).—The last two-move problem is very neat, and bears a curious resemblance in the theme to the one below, which, of course, you cannot have seen, and which has been in our possession for some months. We have forwarded the address.

ALPHA.—The Englishman's success at Berlin is very gratifying, and it has excited more public attention than any event in the chess world since the advent of Morphy. See the note to No. 1961, confirming your happy thought of the White Pawn.

J T (Kingussie).—The problem shall have due honours. Meanwhile, we have forwarded to your last address a letter received from a correspondent congratulating you on the success of No. 1959.

Dr P St.—We think highly of your last problem, and, if found correct, it shall appear in the course of the current month.

F J K (Vienna).—We have communicated with you through the post referring to the subject of your letter.

PREVNA (Boulogne).—The vast majority prefer the lighter compositions at this season of the year; but we have a good supply of difficult problems in hand for the winter season.

N F (Clifton).—A very interesting game. It shall appear shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1952 and 1953 received from T M Manickum, of Secunderabad.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1960 received from Pierce Jones, William Hurst, P S Shenale, A C Staines, W J Sedgfield, Alois Gaillard, and Xavier (Caverne du Dôme, Brussels).

PROBLEM No. 1961.—We regret to say that this problem is defective as printed: the Black Pawn which stands at Q Kt 6th on the diagram should be a White one. If our contributors would denote the colour of the pieces by W for white and B for black instead of a stroke or circle, such errors as this would be less likely to occur. The ingenuity of many of our regular solvers was, we are pleased to note, equal to the occasion, as the following list of those who have corrected the position for themselves and sent the author's solution will show:—Alpha, P S Shenale, Pierce Jones, John Balfour, W P Gartside, C S Cox, S Lowndes, Ben Nevis, An Old Hand, L Sharwood, C Oswald, D W Kell, F Ferris, Aaron Harper, R Gray, Jupiter Junior, M O'Halloran, E Casella (Paris), R Ingersoll, W J Rudman, F G Parsloe, R Jessop, H Blacklock, W Hillier, and R T Kemp.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1960.

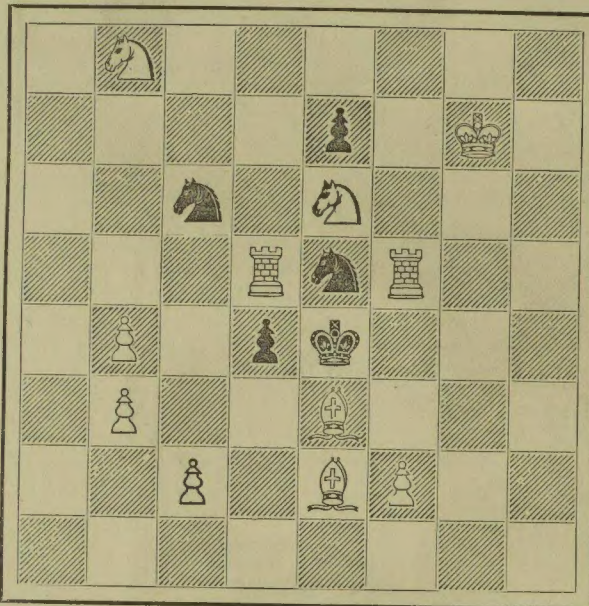
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 5th K takes P\*  
2. K takes P Any move.  
3. Mates accordingly.

\* If Black play 2. Kt to Q 6th (dis. ch), then, 3. K takes Kt mate; if 2. Kt takes B (dis. ch), then, 3. Kt to B 4th, mate; if 2. K to K 3rd, then, 3. Kt (at Q 6th) to B 7th, mate.

## PROBLEM No. 1963.

By F. JOHNSTON (Coventry).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at Nottingham between Mr. A. MARRIOTT and another Amateur.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Amateur).	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Amateur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Highly ingenious. Threatening 18. R to K 8th (ch), and 19. P takes Kt P (discovering ch), &c.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles P	P to Q 3rd		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. B to Kt 2nd	K Kt to K 2nd		
9. Kt to B 3rd is considered the best answer to White's last move; but the move in the text is safe enough.			
10. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th		
11. P takes P	Kt to R 4th		
12. B to Kt 5th (ch)			
12. P to Q 6th is sometimes adopted in this position, and it leads to an even game.			
13. Q to R 5th	P to Q B 3rd		
14. Q to B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd		
Many of his subsequent difficulties spring from this somewhat reckless exposure of his King. 14. Castles seems his best resource.			
15. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq		
16. P takes P	Q takes Kt		
17. P to Q 5th			
		17. Q to K B 3rd	
		A capital stroke. If Black captures the Queen he will be mated in two moves by 28. R to Q 8th (ch), B takes R; 29. P takes B, becoming a Queen, and mating with a double check.	
		27. B to K 3rd	
		28. R takes B	
		And Black resigned; for if he now play 28. P takes R, there follows 29. B to R 4th, Q to K B 4th; 30. Q to Kt 7th, P to K 4th; 31. Q to Q 5th, &c.	

The tournament at the New Orleans Chess Club, the commencement of which we announced a few weeks ago, is making good progress and excites a large share of public attention. The *Democrat* and the *Picayune*, newspapers of considerable influence in the Crescent City, give weekly reports of the score of the players, besides selections from the games between the best players. Dr. M. Urwitz stands at the head of the score list at present with 8½ to his credit and 7½ against him. Mr. J. Wibray is next with 7 games won and 8 lost; and Mr. J. D. Seguin is third on the roll with the score of 5½ out of 6 games played.

Brentano's Chess Monthly for September is as clever and instructive as any of its predecessors. The editorial notes with which the number opens discuss the desirability of founding a chess club worthy of New York, and refers to the reply the St. George's Club (London) has sent to the challenge of the Philadelphia amateurs to play a match by cable. The St. George's Club accepts the challenge, but with the stipulation that the match shall be played for a stake of £100, on the ground, it is stated, that the professional players who are members of the club must be paid for their services. No one will deny the justice of the claim of the professional players to be paid; but we think the St. George's Club, which, as chess clubs go, is a wealthy organisation, should pay their retainers and should accept the challenge of Philadelphia to play for honour only. The other contents of the number comprise an elaborate explanation of the Liverpool code for playing chess by telegraph, an illustrated account of a "Genial Chess Club," and games and problems.

A special general meeting of the members of the City of London Chess Club was held on the 23rd ult., for the purpose of inaugurating the winter season. Arrangements were made for a handicap tournament, in which there will be sixty-four competitors. Exhibitions of blindfold chess by Mr. Blackburne and simultaneous matches by Messrs. Potter, Macdonnell, and other chess masters form part of the programme. During the proceedings Mr. Blackburne entered the room and received an enthusiastic welcome from the assembled members. The President of the Club, Mr. Lovelock, proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Blackburne and Mason, honorary members of the club, for the great ability with which they had acquitted themselves at Berlin, which was passed with acclamation. Mr. Blackburne, in responding, spoke very modestly of his achievement, and said he had been greatly gratified by the kind reception accorded to him on his return to England.

A new chess club, under the title of the Metropolitan, has been organised, and the first meeting was held at 365, Edgware-road, on Friday, the 16th ult., Mr. H. F. Down presiding.

The "lies" in the Berlin tournament were not played off, M. Tschigorine, whose leave of absence from St. Petersburg had expired, was obliged to divide the third and fourth prizes with M. Winawer, and Wittek resigned the fifth prize to Mr. Mason, taking the sixth himself.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 8, 1878), with one codicil (dated Dec. 15, 1879), of Hugh Dawson Raincock, late of Waltons Park, Linton, Cambs, was proved on the 13th inst. by George Hart, the Rev. Hugh Fleming, the nephew, and the widow, the executors and executrix, the personal estate exceeding £102,000. The testator leaves to his two executors a legacy of £500 each; to the Fund for Decayed Members of the Stock Exchange, £1000; and numerous small legacies to relatives, servants, and others. To the said Rev. Hugh Fleming a legacy of £2000; to his nephew Charles Raincock Fleming, £2000; to his nephew Albert Fleming, £5000; and a similar sum in trust for his niece, Helen Douglas, the wife of the Rev. Clifton Bokenham. A sum of £4000 is bequeathed amongst various members of the Quare family. The testator devises to the said Rev. Hugh Fleming the advowson and perpetual right of patronage and presentation of and to the vicarage and parish church of Great Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk. All legacies are directed to be paid duty free. The codicil revokes the legacy of £2000 to the said Rev. Hugh Fleming, and bequeaths to him the next presentation to the living of Little Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk. The residue of his property he gives to his wife.

The will (dated July 10, 1880), with a codicil (dated March 2, 1881), of Mr. Charles Smith Hannington, J.P., Hon. Colonel of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, late of Brighton and of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, who died on June 7 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Samuel Hannington, the son, and Henry Tester, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £96,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Blanche Caroline Gleana Hannington, £1000, an additional £1400 to purchase furniture for her residence, the cash in the house, all his plate, plated articles, water-colour paintings, linen, certain china, and his horses at Hurstpierpoint; £10,000 each upon trust for his sons and daughters—James, Philip, Joseph, Charles Henry, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Smith, and Mrs. Mary Snead; St. George's Chapel at Hurstpierpoint and three houses at Amwell-place to his son James; his steam yacht to his son Joseph; an annuity of £500 to Henry Tester, and one of £300 to his wife if she survive him; and some other legacies. The residue of the personalty he gives to his son Samuel. He charges his freehold property at Brighton with £1000 per annum in favour of his wife, and, subject thereto, gives the same to his son Samuel. All the residue of his real estate he leaves to his said son for life; at his decease certain sums are charged thereon in favour of testator's sons Philip, James, and Joseph; and, subject thereto, such residuary estate is given by the testator to his son Charles Henry.

The will (dated May 25, 1869), with two codicils (dated Dec. 3, 1875, and June 21, 1878), of Colonel Arthur Robert Naghten, J.P., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hants Artillery Militia, late of Blighmont, near Southampton, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Captain Edward Wollaston Lang and Major Frederick Henry Lang, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £85,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Dora Naghten, £1500; to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, £500; to his sisters, Maria and Emily Jane, annuities of £500 each for life, on the death of either, the survivor to receive both sums; and legacies to trustees and cousins. The Blighmont estate, with the furniture and effects, and Milbrook Cottage are given to his said sisters for their lives, and on the death of the survivor, are to revert to and go with his residuary estate. His residuary estate is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, in equal shares; in default of children, one half is to be held upon trust for his uncle, Frederick Lang, and one half for his uncle Edward Wollaston Lang. The deceased was from 1874 to 1880 M.P. for Winchester.

The will (dated May 17, 1872), with a codicil (dated Oct. 11, 1877), of Mr. George Ridpath, late of Finchley New-road, Hampstead, who died on Aug. 12 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Edward Ridpath and James Ridpath, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £73,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Anne Ridpath, £500, and his wines and consumable stores, and, for life, his residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects, and the annual income of £10,000; upon trust for his son Walter, for life, £4500; and legacies to two nieces and a servant. Subject to the foregoing bequests, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his sons Edward and James and his daughters Ann Janet and Alice Margaret, in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 9, 1870) of Mr. Samuel Sharpe, late of No. 32, Highbury-place, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Miss Emily Sharpe, the daughter, and William Arthur Sharpe, the nephew, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £63,000. The testator devises all his real estate and bequeaths all his personal estate to his four daughters, Emily, Matilda, Mary, and Eleanor. The deceased was a nephew of Rogers, the poet, and was formerly a partner in the banking firm of Sharpe and Olding.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1873) of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Harbottle Grimston, late of Pebrmarsh, Essex, who died on May 4 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Frances Horatia Grimston, the widow, and Walter Edward Grimston, the son, the executors, the personal estate being over £20,000. The testator leaves to his wife an immediate legacy of £500, and the remainder of his property upon trust for her for life, and at her death for his said son. The deceased was the second son of the first Earl of Verulam.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1879) of the Ven. Henry Goldney Randall, Rector of Christian Matford, Wilts, and Archdeacon of Bristol, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Richard Randall, the son, and the Rev. Charles Edward Cornish, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £16,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Ann Randall, a pecuniary legacy of £500 and all his furniture, plate, and effects. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her life; at her death portions are to be paid to his daughters, Mrs. Cornish and Mrs. Day, and to the trustees of the marriage settlement of his late daughter, Mrs. Anstey; and the ultimate residue to his said son.

The will (dated March 6, 1835) of Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., late of Florence, who died on May 8 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Dame Frances Murray, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives and bequeaths all his estate and effects absolutely.

The will (dated June 19, 1881) of Miss Annie Bagshawe, late of Oakery Cottage, Bromley-road, Beckenham, who died on June 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by the Rev. George Octavius Fletcher Griffiths and Iltyd Moline, Priehard, the executors. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths her theological books and works of the ancient fathers formerly belonging to her late brother, the Rev. Francis Bagshawe, to be placed in the library of the English Church Union, Wellington-street, Strand; 19 guineas to the building fund of St. Barnabas, Beckenham; and the residue of the personalty to the Home of Compassion instituted by her at Oakery Cottage, for the support, education, and advancement of friendless and destitute children.

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UBIAN		BLACKING.
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